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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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H. S. GRAVES, Forester

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PRODUCTION OF LUMBER, LATH, AND SHINGLES IN 1915 AND LUMBER IN 1914.

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INTRODUCTION.

Detailed statistics on the 1915 production of lumber, lath, and shingles are given in this bulletin. Preliminary statements issued in the spring of 1916 summarized the data for the early information of the lumber trade. There is now presented a permanent and complete record of the 1915 lumber cut, with comparisons of the production in that year with previous years.

NOTE.—Acknowledgment for assistance in compiling the bulletin is due R. S. Kellogg, secretary National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; A. B. Strough, New York Conservation Commission; P. T. Coolidge, New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development; and the following members of the Forest Service: F. H. Smith, A. H. Pierson, C. M. Granger, C. W. Gould, C. A. Kupfer, H. N. Knowlton, and A. L. Brower.

This bulletin is one of a series issued annually, covering the years 1905 to 1915, inclusive, with the exception of 1914. Data for that year were compiled by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Forest Service, and the totals announced early in 1916. A detailed summary of the 1914 lumber cut is given in the appendix. The 1913 lumber census was conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and the results published as United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 232. The work for the other years mentioned above, except 1905, was done by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Forest Service, and the results issued as a Forest Service bulletin for 1906 and as Census bulletins for 1907 to 1912, inclusive. The Forest Service secured the data and issued the report for 1905. Statistics on lumber cut were also secured by the Census for the quinquennial year 1904 and decennial years 1899, 1889, etc., back to 1850. The detailed results appear in the Census reports for those years.

The Bureau of the Census discontinued annual lumber-cut statistics after 1912 because of lack of funds, but the quinquennial census of manufactures covering 1914 included the lumber industry, with the exception of custom and very small mills.

In securing figures for lumber production in 1915 the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association agreed to cooperate financially, provided figures on the total cut would be issued before May 1, 1916. This condition was fulfilled. It was necessary to rely chiefly upon correspondence in securing reports from the mills, and in this work the national association and regional associations[1] also cooperated heartily. The New York Conservation Commission and the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Development furnished the statistics for those States. All other States east of the Rocky Mountains were handled by the Office of Industrial Investigations, Forest Service, Washington, D. C., while the Western States were taken care of by the Forest Service district products offices at Albuquerque, Denver, Missoula, Ogden, Portland, and San Francisco. The Pennsylvania Department of Forestry, which annually compiles data on stumpage cut, assisted in completing returns from Pennsylvania mills. The Office of Industrial Investigations was the clearing house for all statistics, issued the preliminary statements giving figures for the whole country, and prepared this bulletin.

[1] Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association.
Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.
Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.
Mississippi Pine Association.
North Carolina Pine Association.
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.
Northern Pine Association.
Southern Cypress Association.
Southern Pine Association.
West Coast Lumbermen's Association.
Western Pine Manufacturers' Association.
Yellow Pine Exchange (Alexandria, La.)

Table 1 shows the reported lumber cut for each year since 1899 for which data have been compiled, and the number of active mills reporting each year. In connection with the recent study of the lumber industry by the Forest Service, the total cut in most of the years listed has been estimated, and these figures also are given. The statistics for different years are not exactly comparable, because of the varying number of small mills which reported. For 1899 and 1909 the enumeration was complete, special agents of the Bureau of the Census canvassing the mills in connection with the decennial censuses. The figures for other years were secured mostly by correspondence. Further, reports from mills cutting less than 50,000 feet were omitted from the statistics for 1904, 1910, and later, and the censuses of 1904 and 1914 excluded custom mills, while for the other years previous to 1910, except 1904, all mills for which reports were secured are included in the statistics.

The lumber cut of 1915 was influenced by a large surplus carried over from 1914 and by the restricted markets brought about by the European war. Domestic lines of trade were kept at fair volume through the year, and this created a fair domestic demand for lumber. However, the lumber industry failed to share greatly in war orders, because of lack of shipping. A greatly increased amount of thick walnut lumber was cut for gunstocks. Dimension stock in ash for aeroplanes, and ash, hickory, and oak for vehicles and tools, probably figured largely in war orders, but such material does not show in this bulletin, because it would not be reported as lumber. The latter part of 1915 witnessed a remarkable revival of domestic lumber buying, largely for building purposes, but it occurred too late in the year to keep the probable total cut from being less than for any census year since 1899.

TABLE 1.—*Number of active sawmills reporting, quantity of lumber reported, and estimated total cut: 1899–1915.*

Year.	Number of active sawmills reporting.	Quantity of lumber.		Year.	Number of active sawmills reporting.	Quantity of lumber.	
		Reported, M ft. b. m.	Estimated total cut, M ft. b. m.			Reported, M ft. b. m.	Estimated total cut, M ft. b. m.
1899	31,833	35,084,166	.....	1910[3]	[2] 31,934	40,018,282	44,500,000
1904[1]	[2] 18,277	34,135,139	43,000,000	1911[3]	[2] 28,107	37,003,207	43,000,000
1905	11,666	30,502,961	43,500,000	1912	[2] 29,005	39,158,414	45,000,000
1906	22,398	37,550,736	46,000,000	1913	[2] 21,668	38,387,009	44,000,000
1907[3]	28,850	40,256,154	46,000,000	1914[1]	[2] 27,506	37,346,023	40,500,000
1908[3]	31,231	33,224,369	42,000,000	1915	[2] 16,815	31,241,734	38,000,000
1909	[4] 46,584	44,509,761	44,509,761				

[1] Custom mills excluded.
[2] Mills cutting under 50 M feet excluded.
[3] Including mills which manufacture lath and shingles exclusively (1,500 estimated).
[4] Includes 4,543 mills cutting less than 50 M feet, and all cooperage, veneer, millwork, box, furniture, and other factories cutting any lumber at all in 1909.

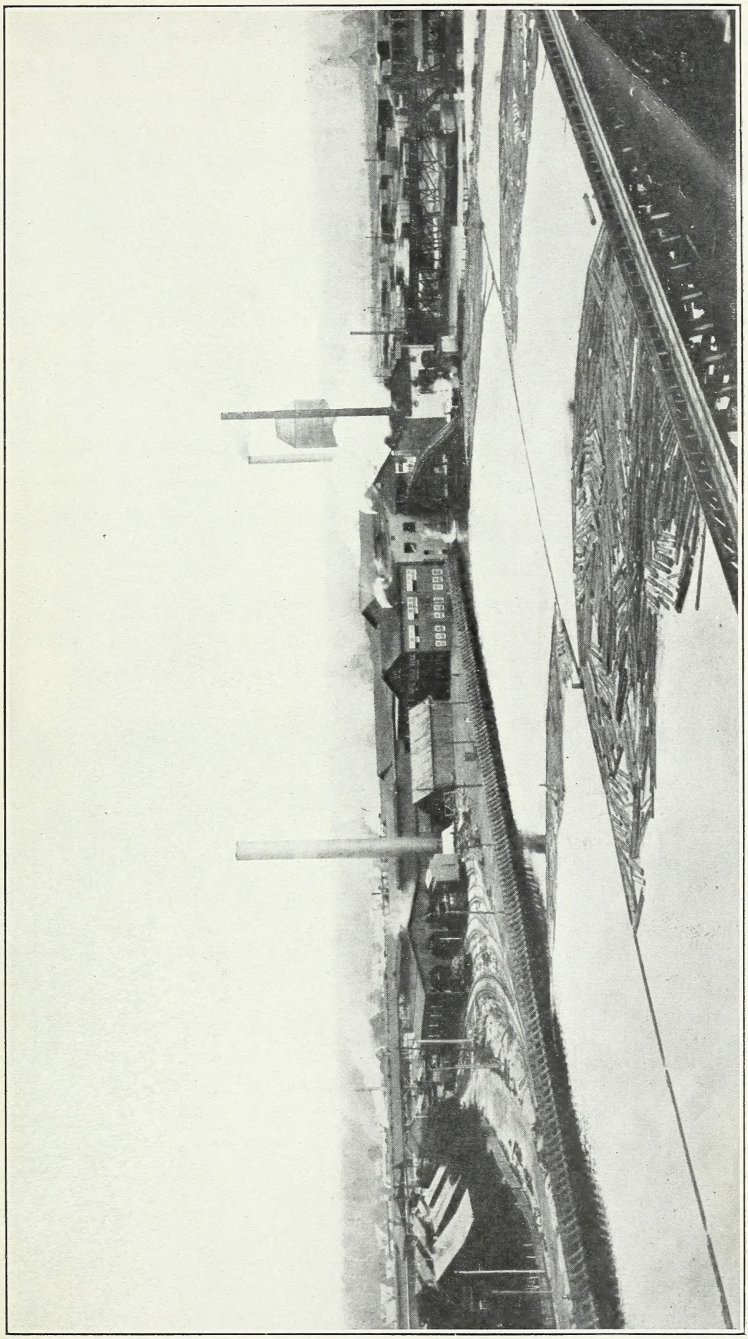
METHOD OF COMPILATION.

The collection of reports, mostly by mail, was continued until the last of April, 1916. At that time, with reports from 16,815 mills of an aggregate cut in 1915 of 31,241,734,000 board feet as a basis, the Forest Service computed the total cut of lumber in 1915 to be 37,011,656,000 board feet by 29,951 mills assumed to have been active. Although these figures were arrived at by a process of computation based on known facts, it is possible that the results are too conservative. In all, there may have been 33,000 or 34,000 mills active. If this was the case, practically all of the additional mills were of the smallest class, cutting on an average less than 200,000 board feet each. The total cut of these mills might have amounted to nearly a billion feet, and it is therefore possible that the grand total lumber cut in 1915 was 38,000,000,000 feet.

As reports from the big mills came in, the Forest Service issued a cumulative series of comparisons of the 1915 and 1914 production of identical mills cutting 5,000,000 board feet or over in either year, including mills idle one year but not mills cutting out. Since such mills cut 65 per cent of the total lumber production, data on their operations are significant in showing the trend of production. The final comparison resulted in the following figures representing per cents of increase or decrease in 1915 as compared with 1914 in respective States, in the cut of the largest mills:

State.	Number of mills.	Increase or decrease.	State.	Number of mills.	Increase or decrease.
		Per cent.			*Per cent.*
Arkansas	72	− 4	Pennsylvania	20	+ 8
Oklahoma	5	+21	New York	9	− 3
Texas	69	+ 2	New Hampshire and Massachusetts	7	+29
Louisiana	168	− 3	Maine	40	+ 1
Mississippi	102	− 7			
Alabama	49	− 1	Centraland Northern States	390	−14
Georgia	37	− 1			
Florida	65	− 1			
South Carolina	37	+17	Washington	149	+ 5
North Carolina	80	− 1	Oregon	64	−10
Virginia	35	0	California	51	−10
			Idaho	25	− 5
Southern pine States	719	− 3	Montana	12	0
			Colorado and South Dakota	3	− 4
West Virginia	65	− 9	Arizona	4	− 3
Kentucky	19	−10	New Mexico	6	+ 3
Tennessee	29	−24			
Missouri	12	−28	Western States	313	− 2
Minnesota	37	−21			
Wisconsin	75	−13	All above States	1,422	− 5
Michigan	77	−20			

Results were compiled according to the classes of mills indicated on page 7. Eight hundred and twenty-one class 5 mills reported a total cut of 20,225,449,000 feet. About 100 of these cut somewhat less than 10,000,000 feet in 1914, and so were class 4 that year. How-



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A CLASS 5 MILL.

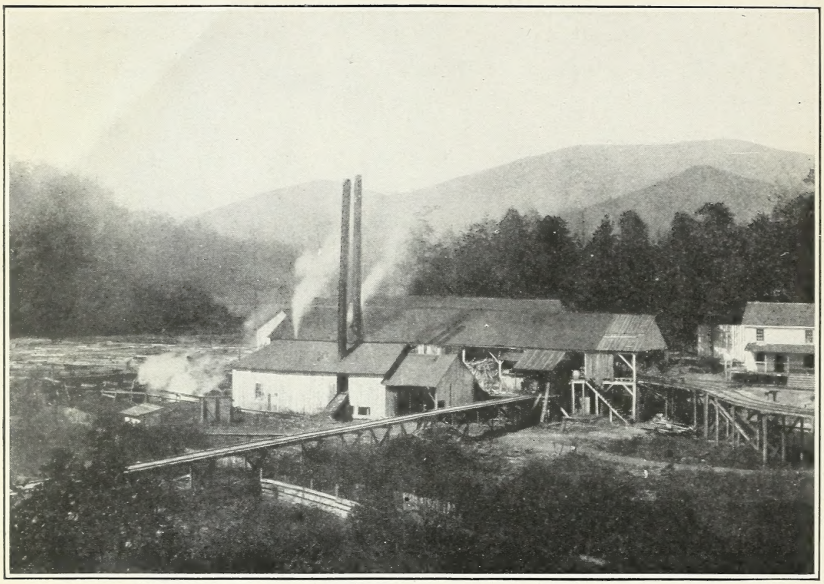

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FIG. 1.—A CLASS 3 MILL.

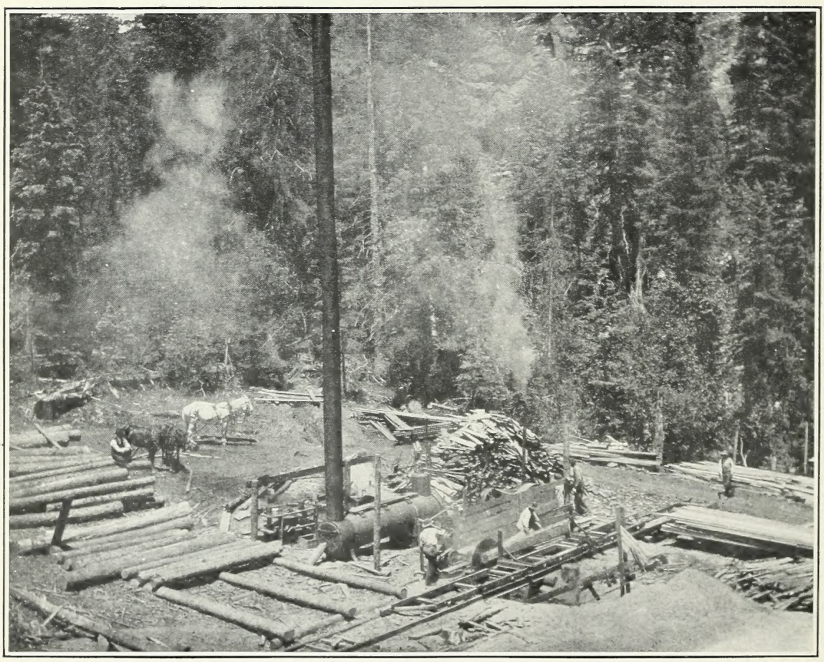

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FIG. 2.—A CLASS 1 MILL.

ever, of about 300 mills that were class 5 in previous years, 100 were idle in 1915, 150 cut less than 10,000,000 feet, and the rest were out of business. In addition to the class 5 mills reporting, it is estimated that 25 more such mills were active in 1915. On the basis in some cases of estimates and in others of the average cut of the mills reporting, the entire number of class 5 mills active in 1915—846—probably cut 20,669,746,000 feet.

Four hundred and twenty-two class 4 mills reported their 1915 cut as 3,000,522,000 feet. The number of such mills was much smaller than in previous years, owing mainly to the fact that a great many mills which were class 4 in 1914 dropped to lower classes or were idle in 1915. It is estimated that 453 class 4 mills operated in 1915. On the basis of the average production of those reporting, the 453 had a total cut of probably 3,224,448,000 feet.

Two thousand two hundred and nineteen class 3 mills reported a 1915 production of 4,368,641,000 feet. On the basis of the Census figures for 1914, and the increases or decreases in production by States shown above, it is estimated that 3,191 class 3 mills operated in 1915. On the basis of the average cut of those reporting, the total cut of this class is estimated at 6,201,864,000 feet.

Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one class 2 mills reported a cut of 1,578,729,000 feet. In the same way as for class 3, it is estimated that 4,198 class 2 mills were active in 1914 and produced a total of 2,941,264,000 feet.

Class 1 mills to the number of 11,022 reported their 1915 production as 2,068,393,000 feet. In poor business years a great many small mills do not operate and curtailment by larger mills drops many into this class. With consideration also for the number of class 1 mills reported active in 1914 by the Bureau of the Census, the number of class 1 mills in previous years, and the per cents of increase or decrease in production, it is estimated that 21,263 mills of this class were active in 1915. On the basis of the average cut of those reporting, the total cut of the class was 3,974,334,000 feet.

In this manner the probable total cut of 37,011,656,000 feet was computed. It is believed that either a report was secured or an estimate made for every class 5 mill active in 1915. The number of active class 4 mills is placed as high as is warranted by the data at hand, while in the case of classes 3 and 2 the estimate of the total number operating is as high as the facts warrant. While Table 2 shows that the estimated number of class 1 mills active in 1915 forms a little greater proportion of all mills than does class 1 in previous years, it is possible that a few thousand more class 1 mills may have operated than are shown, but in any event it seems improbable that the total cut of lumber in 1915 was more than 38,000,000,000 feet.

PRODUCTION BY CLASSES OF MILLS.

Table 2 (page 7) shows the production by classes of sawmills for the years for which such data have been compiled. Mills having an annual cut of less than 50,000 feet have not been considered for the years since 1909. The 1909 total figure in Table 2 is thus reduced, and so is slightly less than the corresponding figure in Table 1. Reports from such mills would probably not have increased the total production by more than one-half of 1 per cent. Table 2 and figure 1 show that the large sawmills furnish most of the supply of lumber, and also how a nearly complete lumber census can be made by persistent efforts to get reports from mills cutting 1,000,000 feet and over. The 1915 lumber census was conducted in this manner.

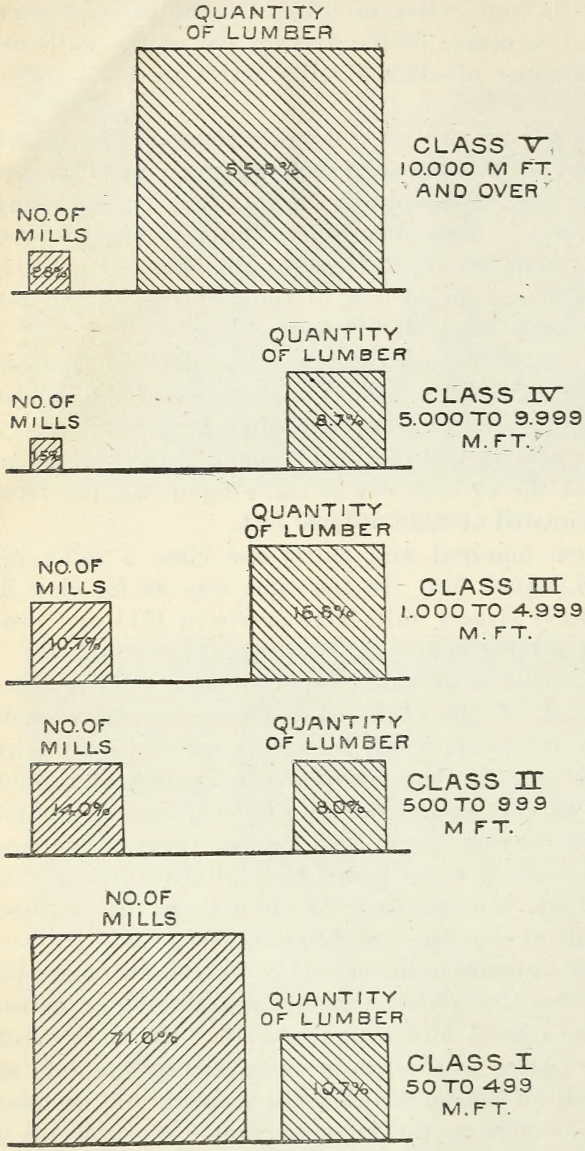


FIG. 1.—Computed total lumber production in 1915, by classes of mills.

Figure 1 shows graphically the number of mills and the production of each class. The small number of mills in class 5, which cut 55.8 per cent of the total, is very significant when compared with the large number of mills in class 1, which cut only 10.7 per cent of the total.

TABLE 2.—*Reported production of lumber 1909, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915, computed totals, by classes of mills.*

Class.	Year.	Mills.		Quantity reported.	
		Number reporting.	Per cent.	M feet b. m.	Per cent.
Class 5: 10,000 M and over per year	1909	888	2.11	19,126,223	43.09
	1912	926	3.19	21,259,274	54.29
	1913	974	4.50	23,211,667	60.47
	1914	867	3.15	20,934,446	56.06
	[1] 1915	846	2.82	20,669,746	55.84
Class 4: 5,000 M to 9,999 M per year	1909	783	1.86	5,291,606	11.92
	1912	608	2.10	4,311,063	11.01
	1913	740	3.41	4,303,122	11.21
	1914	547	1.99	3,910,370	10.47
	[1] 1915	453	1.51	3,224,448	8.71
Class 3: 1,000 M to 4,999 M per year	1909	5,443	12.95	10,068,592	22.69
	1912	3,747	12.92	7,009,608	17.90
	1913	3,265	15.07	6,319,753	16.46
	1914	3,291	11.97	6,078,730	16.28
	[1] 1915	3,191	10.65	6,201,864	16.76
Class 2: 500 M to 999 M per year	1909	6,468	15.39	4,315,636	9.72
	1912	4,420	15.24	2,951,068	7.54
	1913	3,148	14.53	2,049,642	5.34
	1914	4,261	15.49	2,780,184	7.44
	[1] 1915	4,198	14.02	2,941,264	7.95
Class 1: 50 M to 499 M per year	1909	28,459	67.69	5,582,738	12.58
	1912	19,304	66.55	3,627,401	9.26
	1913	13,541	62.49	2,502,825	6.52
	1914	18,540	67.40	3,642,293	9.75
	[1] 1915	21,263	70.99	3,974,334	10.74
All classes	[2] 1909	42,041	100.00	44,384,795	100.00
	1912	29,005	100.00	39,158,414	100.00
	1913	21,668	100.00	38,387,009	100.00
	1914	27,506	100.00	37,346,023	100.00
	[1] 1915	29,951	100.00	37,011,656	100.00

[1] The data here shown for 1915 are the computed totals by classes of mills.
[2] The total for 1909 differs from that shown in other tables because 4,543 mills, cutting a total of 124,966,000 feet, or less than 50 M feet each, are omitted above.

Figure 2 on pages 10 and 11 shows graphically the production by classes of mills and the total cut in each State.

PRODUCTION BY STATES.

Table 3 shows the reported lumber production by States for the years 1899 to 1914 and the computed State totals for 1915. Because of the closer touch of the western offices of the Forest Service with the mills in their territory, and the consequent greater accuracy of the estimates of probable 1915 total cut of the Western States, the figures for these States are not rounded off as are the corresponding figures for other States. The many thousand mills east of the Rocky Mountains make only an approximate estimate possible.

Table 3 is designed to show the changes which are taking place in the regional production of the country's supply of lumber. The total reported cuts for each State for each of the years indicated are shown on one line and can readily be followed across the page for the purpose of noting rise or decline. In general, the table indicates the declining cut in the Northeastern, Lake, and Central States and

TABLE 3.—*Total number of active sawmills reporting, and quantity of lumber reported, by States, 1899–1914 and computed 1915 totals.*

State.	1915 (29,951 mills).[1]	1914 (27,506 mills).[2]	1913 (21,668 mills).	1912 (29,005 mills).	1911 (28,107 mills).[3]	1910 (31,934 mills).[3]	1909 (46,584 mills).	1908 (31,231 mills).[3]	1907 (28,850 mills).[3]	1906 (22,398 mills).	1904 (18,277 mills).[2]	1899 (31,833 mills).
United States....	*M feet b. m.* [4] 37,011,656	*M feet b. m.* [4] 37,346,023	*M feet b. m.* [4] 38,387,009	*M feet b. m.* [4] 39,158,414	*M feet b. m.* [4] 37,003,207	*M feet b. m.* [4] 40,018,282	*M feet b. m.* 44,509,761	*M feet b. m.* 33,224,369	*M feet b. m.* 40,256,154	*M feet b. m.* 37,550,736	*M feet b. m.* [4] 34,135,139	*M feet b. m.* 35,084,166
Washington	3,950,000	3,946,189	4,592,053	4,099,775	4,064,754	4,097,492	3,862,916	2,915,928	3,777,606	4,305,053	2,485,628	1,429,032
Louisiana	3,900,000	3,956,434	4,161,560	3,876,211	3,566,456	3,733,900	3,551,918	2,722,421	2,972,119	2,796,395	2,459,327	1,115,366
Mississippi	2,300,000	2,280,966	2,610,581	2,381,898	2,041,615	2,122,205	2,572,669	1,861,016	2,094,485	1,840,250	1,727,391	1,206,265
North Carolina	2,090,000	2,227,854	1,957,258	2,193,308	1,798,724	1,824,722	2,177,715	1,136,796	1,622,387	1,222,974	1,318,411	1,286,638
Arkansas	1,800,000	1,796,780	1,911,647	1,821,811	1,777,303	1,844,446	2,111,308	1,656,991	1,988,504	1,839,368	1,680,536	1,623,987
Texas	1,750,000	1,554,005	2,081,471	1,902,201	1,681,080	1,884,134	2,099,130	1,524,008	2,229,590	1,741,473	1,406,473	1,232,404
Oregon	1,690,000	1,817,875	2,098,467	1,916,160	1,803,698	2,084,633	1,898,995	1,468,158	1,635,563	1,604,894	987,107	734,538
Alabama	1,500,000	1,494,732	1,523,936	1,378,151	1,226,212	1,465,623	1,691,001	1,152,079	1,224,967	1,009,783	1,243,988	1,101,386
Virginia	1,500,000	1,488,070	1,273,953	1,569,997	1,359,790	1,652,192	2,101,716	1,198,725	1,412,477	1,063,241	949,797	959,119
Wisconsin	1,210,000	1,391,001	1,493,353	1,498,876	1,761,986	1,891,291	2,025,038	1,613,315	2,003,279	2,331,305	2,623,157	3,389,166
California	[5] 1,130,000	1,303,183	1,183,380	1,203,059	1,207,561	1,254,826	1,143,507	996,115	1,345,943	1,348,559	1,077,499	737,035
Florida	1,110,000	1,073,821	1,055,047	1,067,525	983,824	992,091	1,201,734	730,906	839,058	888,137	812,693	790,373
Michigan	1,100,000	1,214,435	1,222,983	1,488,827	1,466,754	1,681,081	1,889,724	1,478,252	1,827,685	2,094,279	2,006,670	3,018,338
Minnesota	1,100,000	1,312,230	1,149,704	1,436,726	1,485,015	1,457,734	1,561,508	1,286,122	1,660,716	1,794,144	1,942,248	2,342,338
West Virginia	1,100,000	1,118,480	1,249,559	1,318,732	1,387,786	1,376,737	1,472,942	1,097,015	1,395,979	976,173	855,889	778,051
Maine	1,000,000	992,594	834,673	882,128	828,417	860,273	1,111,565	929,350	1,103,808	1,088,747	863,860	784,647
Georgia	1,000,000	1,026,191	844,284	941,291	801,611	1,041,617	1,342,249	904,668	853,697	831,675	1,135,910	1,311,917
Pennsylvania	950,000	864,710	781,547	992,180	1,048,606	1,241,199	1,462,771	1,203,041	1,734,729	1,620,881	1,738,972	2,333,278
South Carolina	800,000	701,540	752,184	816,930	584,872	706,831	897,660	560,888	649,058	566,928	609,769	466,429
Tennessee	800,000	885,035	872,311	932,572	914,579	1,016,475	1,223,849	790,642	894,968	634,587	775,885	950,958
Idaho	777,000	763,508	652,616	713,575	765,670	745,984	645,800	518,625	513,788	418,944	211,447	65,363
Kentucky	560,000	596,392	541,531	641,296	632,415	753,556	860,712	658,539	912,908	661,299	586,371	774,651
New Hampshire	500,000	482,744	309,424	479,499	388,619	443,907	649,606	606,760	754,023	539,259	491,591	572,447
New York	475,000	486,195	457,720	502,351	526,283	506,074	681,440	781,391	848,894	810,949	581,976	878,448
Ohio	400,000	286,063	414,943	499,834	427,161	490,039	542,904	459,259	529,087	438,775	420,905	990,497
Missouri	350,000	370,571	416,608	422,470	418,586	501,691	660,159	458,938	548,774	507,084	553,940	723,754
Indiana	350,000	298,571	332,993	401,017	360,613	422,963	556,418	411,868	504,790	447,808	563,853	1,036,999
Montana	328,000	317,842	357,974	272,174	228,416	319,089	308,582	311,533	343,814	328,727	236,430	255,685
Vermont	260,000	249,608	194,647	235,983	239,254	284,815	351,571	304,017	373,660	329,422	337,238	375,809
Massachusetts	250,000	143,094	224,580	259,329	273,317	239,206	361,200	384,526	364,231	354,483	262,467	344,190
Oklahoma	230,000	200,594	140,284	168,806	143,869	164,663	225,730	158,756	140,015	49,737	32,730	22,104
Maryland	165,000	162,097	140,469	174,320	144,078	154,554	267,939	168,534	213,786	219,028	166,469	183,711
Illinois	110,000	66,227	102,902	122,528	96,651	113,506	170,181	123,319	141,317	141,374	211,545	388,469
Connecticut	90,000	81,883	93,730	109,251	124,661	126,463	168,371	137,855	140,011	124,880	69,376	108,093
Arizona	75,915	78,667	77,363	76,287	73,139	72,655	62,731	43,287	72,134	56,960	55,601	36,182

Colorado	74,500	102,117	74,602	88,451	95,908	121,398	141,710	117,036	134,239	110,212	141,914	133,746
New Mexico	65,787	57,167	65,818	82,650	83,728	83,544	91,987	79,439	113,204	103,079	81,113	30,880
New Jersey	45,000	48,748	27,248	34,810	28,639	36,542	61,620	34,930	39,942	36,253	44,058	74,118
Iowa	35,000	11,443	21,676	46,593	59,974	75,446	132,021	97,242	144,271	163,747	281,521	352,411
Delaware	25,000	25,517	18,039	28,285	23,853	46,642	55,440	41,184	50,892	44,487	30,416	35,955
South Dakota	22,562	18,744	19,103	20,986	13,046	16,340	31,057	25,859	34,841	22,634	13,705	31,704
Wyoming	17,000	11,852	12,940	13,560	33,309	30,931	28,602	18,822	17,479	13,213	7,990	16,963
Rhode Island	15,000	15,902	14,984	14,421	9,016	14,392	25,489	30,528	32,855	21,528	15,398	18,528
Utah	10,892	8,680	5,403	9,055	10,573	11,786	12,638	15,059	14,690	7,768	12,630	17,548
All other States	(6)	[7] 15,672	[7] 19,461	[7] 22,525	[7] 11,786	[7] 12,594	[7] 15,946	[8] 10,627	[8] 5,891	[9] 170	[10] 23,245	[10] 24,646

[1] Figures shown are computed totals for 1915.
[2] Custom mills excluded.
[3] Includes also exclusive lath and shingle mills reporting (1,500 estimated).
[4] Mills cutting less than 50 M feet per year excluded.
[5] Includes cut of two mills in Nevada.
[6] Kansas and Nebraska mills reported less than 50 M feet each, and these States therefore omitted.
[7] Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.
[8] Includes Kansas and Nevada.
[9] Kansas.
[10] Includes Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and North Dakota in 1899.

the increasing cut in the Southern and Northwestern States. Abnormal conditions in 1914 and 1915 caused departures from the general trend.

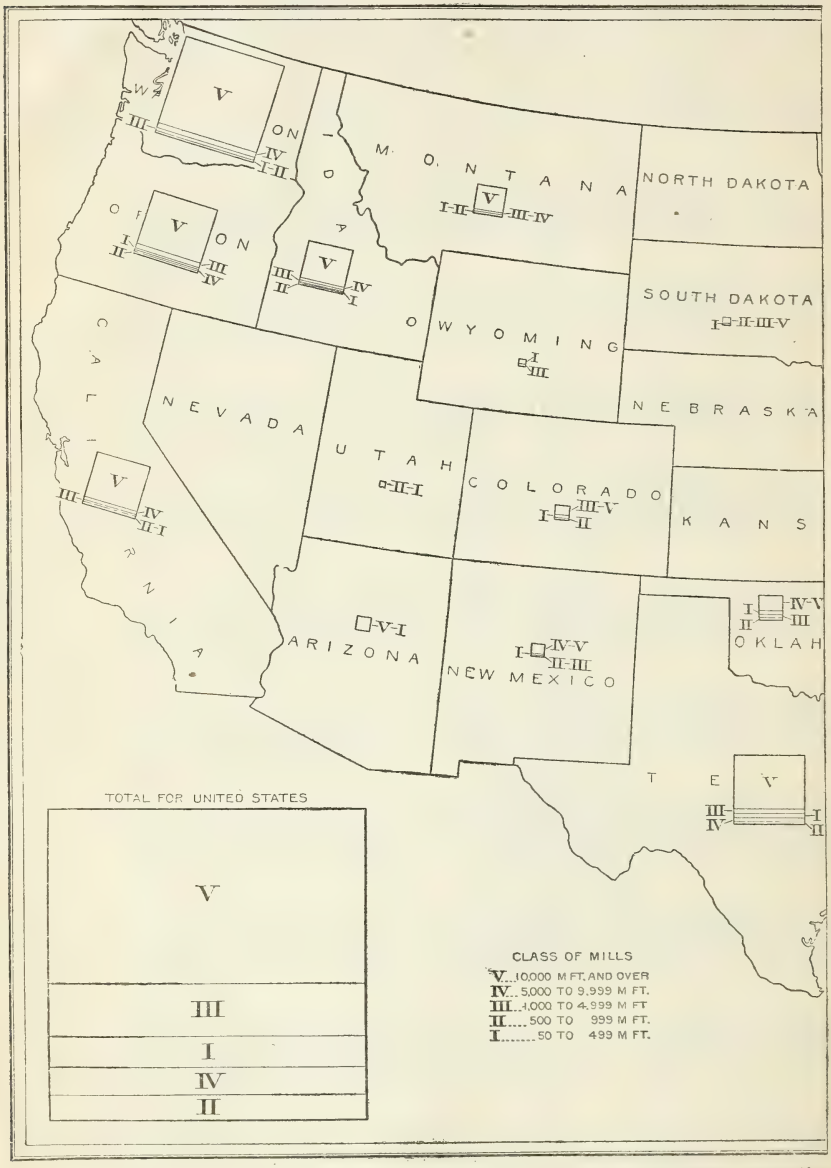
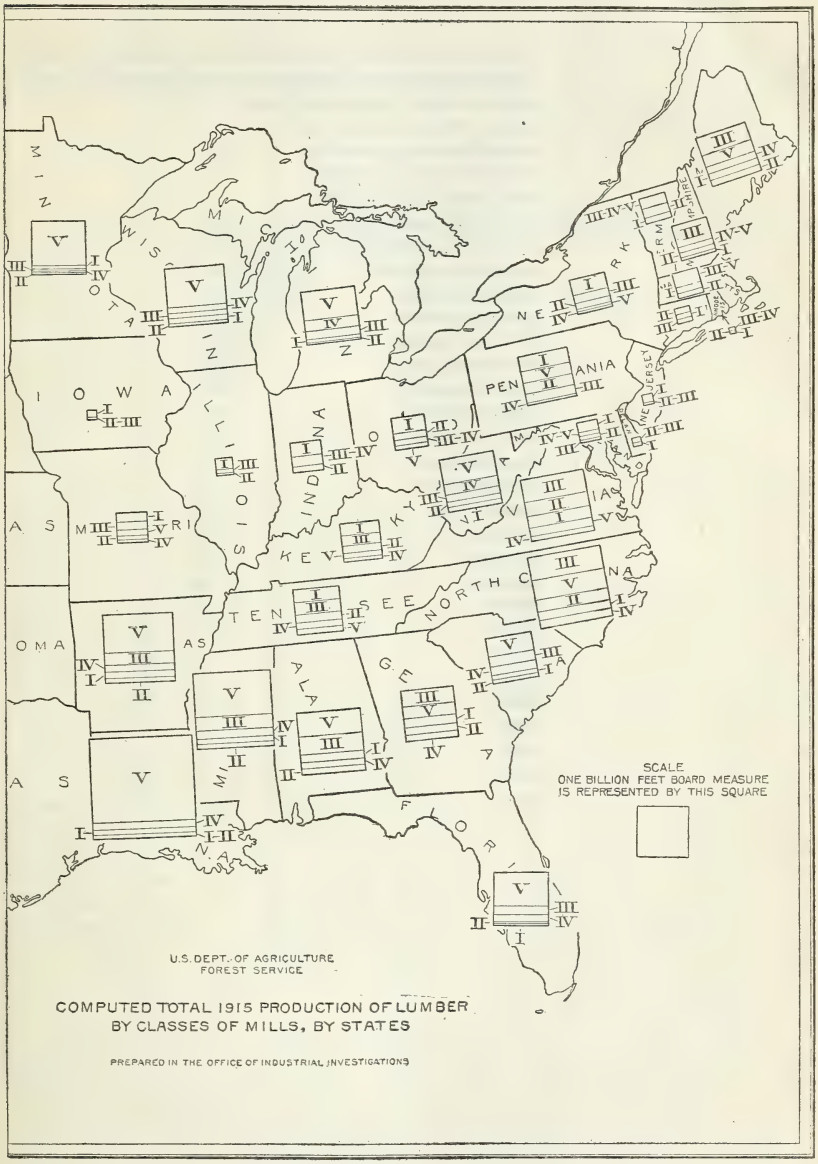


FIG. 2.—Computed total 1915 production

Though the total number of mills reporting varies greatly with different years, the bulk of the lumber cut was probably reported, since mills not reporting were undoubtedly those of the smallest

size. For some years it has been possible to show the actual number of sawmills reporting; in other years the figures include an inseparable number of exclusive lath and shingle mills. The figures for


SCALE
ONE BILLION FEET BOARD MEASURE
IS REPRESENTED BY THIS SQUARE
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
COMPUTED TOTAL 1915 PRODUCTION OF LUMBER
BY CLASSES OF MILLS, BY STATES
PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTIGATIONS

of lumber by classes of mills, by States.

1910 to 1915, inclusive, are for mills cutting 50,000 feet annually and up; and the figures for previous years cover all mills reporting, except that custom mills were excluded in 1914 and 1904.

Data for 1905 are omitted from Tables 3 and 4; only 11,666 mills reported for that year and the results are not complete enough to be comparable with the figures for other years.

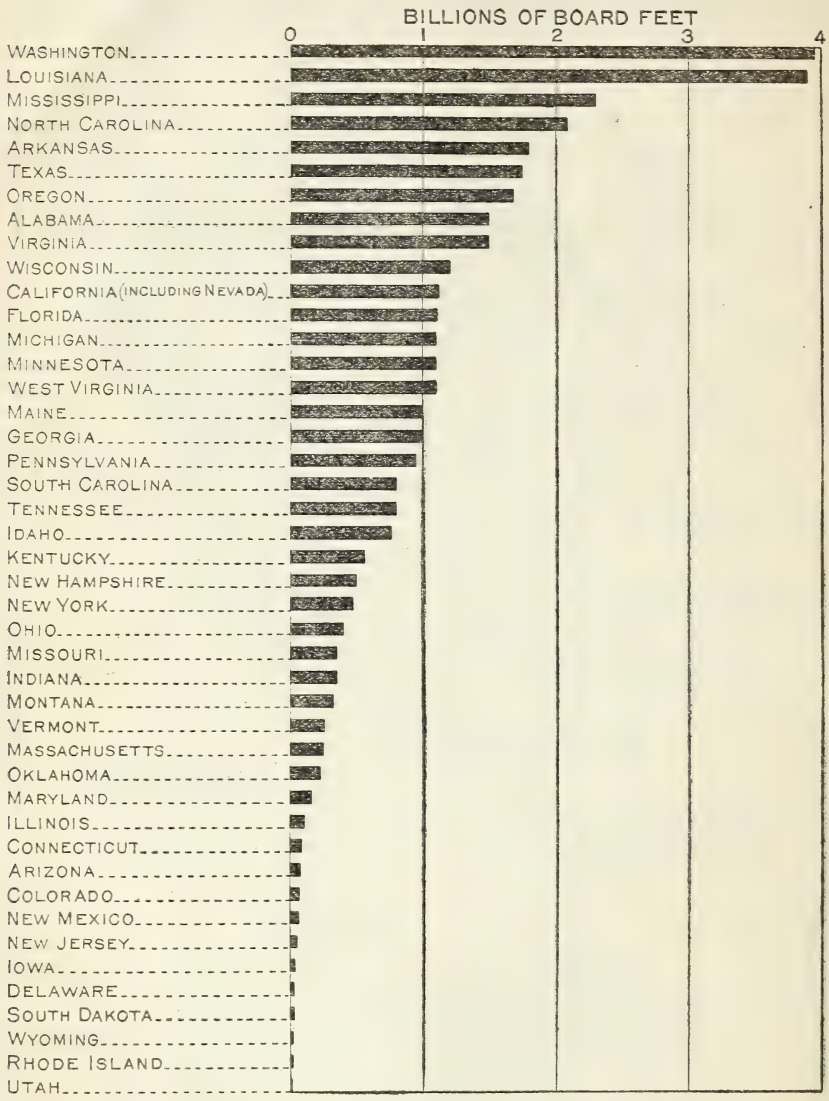


FIG. 3.—Computed total lumber production in 1915, by States.

Figure 3 shows graphically the total production in each State in 1915.

PRODUCTION BY KINDS OF WOOD

Table 4 on page 14 shows the reported lumber production by kinds of wood for 1899 to 1914 and similar computed totals for 1915. There is thus indicated the trend of production in each of the important kinds of lumber. The more accurate 1915 estimates for the exclusive western species are due to the closer touch of the western offices of the Forest Service with the small number of western mills as compared with the many thousands in the eastern half of the coun-

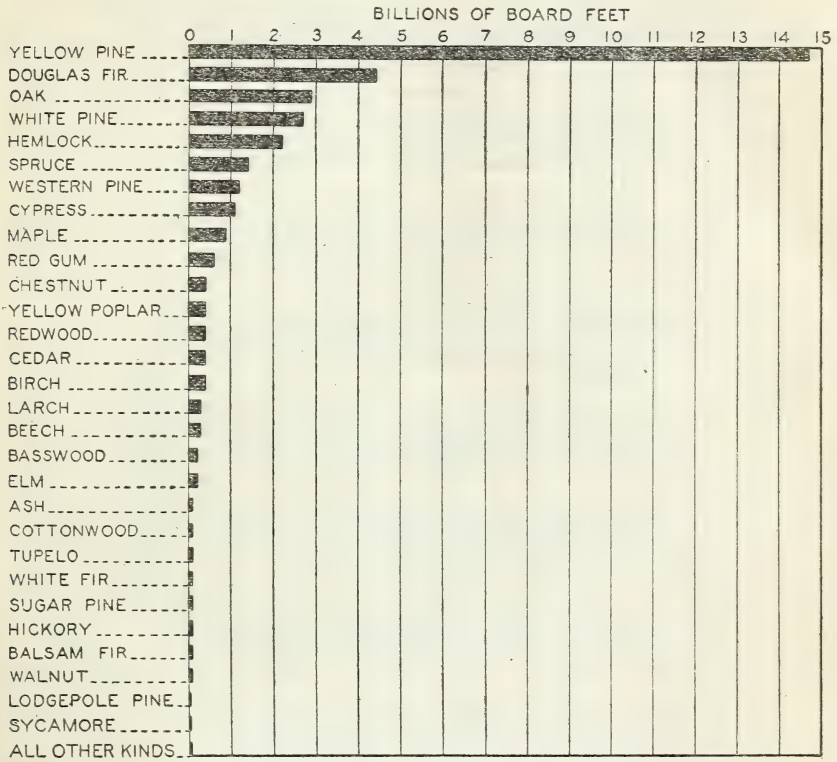


FIG. 4.—Computed total lumber production in 1915, by kinds of woods.

try. It will be seen, as in Table 3, that, in general, the production of those woods cut in the Northeastern, Lake, and Central States is declining, while the production of those cut in the Southern and Northwestern States is increasing. This, of course, does not hold true in every case. For instance, the fluctuating markets of 1914 and 1915 caused Douglas fir production to drop but spruce to rise.

Figure 4 is a graphic representation of the 1915 lumber cut by kinds of wood.

TABLE 4.—*Quantity of each kind of lumber reported, 1899–1914, and computed total 1915 production.*

Kind of wood.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1904	1899
Total	*M feet b. m.* [1] 37,011,656	*M feet b. m.* 37,346,023	*M feet b. m.* 38,387,009	*M feet b. m.* 39,158,414	*M feet b. m.* 37,003,207	*M feet b. m.* 40,018,282	*M feet b. m.* 44,509,761	*M feet b. m.* 33,224,369	*M feet b. m.* 40,256,154	*M feet b. m.* 37,550,736	*M feet b. m.* [2] 34,135,139	*M feet b. m.* [2] 35,084,166
Yellow pine	14,700,000	14,472,804	14,839,363	14,737,052	12,896,706	14,143,471	16,277,185	11,236,372	13,215,185	11,661,077	11,521,681	9,657,676
Douglas fir	4,431,249	4,763,693	5,556,096	5,175,123	5,054,243	5,203,644	4,856,378	3,675,114	4,748,872	4,969,843	2,928,409	1,736,507
Oak	2,970,000	3,278,908	3,211,718	3,318,952	3,098,444	3,522,098	4,414,457	2,771,511	3,718,760	2,820,393	2,902,855	4,438,027
White pine	2,700,000	2,632,587	2,568,636	3,138,227	3,230,584	3,352,183	3,900,034	3,344,921	4,192,708	4,583,727	5,332,704	7,742,391
Hemlock	2,275,000	2,165,728	2,319,982	2,426,554	2,555,308	2,836,129	3,051,399	2,530,843	3,373,016	3,537,329	3,268,787	3,420,673
Spruce	1,400,000	1,245,614	1,046,816	1,238,600	1,261,728	1,449,912	1,748,547	1,411,992	1,726,797	1,644,987	1,303,886	1,448,091
Western yellow pine	1,293,985	1,327,365	1,258,528	1,219,444	1,330,700	1,562,106	1,499,985	1,275,550	1,527,195	1,386,777	1,290,626	945,432
Cypress	1,100,000	1,013,013	1,097,247	997,227	981,527	935,659	955,635	743,297	757,639	839,276	749,592	495,836
Maple	900,000	909,763	901,487	1,020,864	951,667	1,006,637	1,106,604	874,983	939,073	882,878	587,558	633,466
Red gum	655,000	675,380	772,514	694,260	582,967	610,208	706,945	589,347	689,200	453,678	523,990	285,417
Chestnut	490,000	540,591	505,802	554,230	529,022	535,049	663,891	539,341	653,239	407,379	243,537	206,688
Yellow poplar	464,000	519,221	620,176	623,289	659,475	734,926	858,500	654,122	862,849	677,670	853,554	1,115,242
Redwood	420,294	535,199	510,271	496,796	489,768	543,493	521,630	404,802	569,450	659,678	519,267	360,167
Cedar	420,000	499,903	358,444	329,000	374,925	415,039	346,008	272,764	251,002	357,845	223,035	232,978
Birch	415,000	430,667	378,739	388,272	432,571	420,769	452,370	386,367	387,614	370,432	224,009	132,601
Larch	375,000	358,561	395,273	407,064	368,216	382,514	421,214	382,466	324,509	289,473	31,784	50,619
Beech	360,000	376,464	365,501	435,250	403,881	437,325	511,244	410,072	430,005	275,661	[3]	[3]
Basswood	260,000	264,656	257,102	296,717	304,621	344,704	399,151	319,505	381,088	376,838	228,041	308,069
Elm	210,000	214,294	214,532	262,141	236,108	265,107	347,456	273,845	260,579	224,795	258,330	456,731
Ash	190,000	189,499	207,816	234,548	214,398	246,035	291,209	225,367	252,040	214,460	169,178	269,120
Cottonwood	180,000	195,198	208,938	227,477	198,629	220,305	265,600	232,475	293,161	269,458	321,574	415,124
Tupelo	170,000	124,480	120,420	122,545	98,142	92,071	96,676	69,170	68,842	47,882	[3]	[3]
White fir	125,048	112,627	88,109	122,613	124,307	132,327	89,318	98,120	146,508	104,329	[3]	[3]
Sugar pine	117,701	136,159	149,926	132,416	117,987	103,165	97,191	99,809	115,005	133,640	[3]	53,558
Hickory	100,000	116,113	162,980	278,757	240,217	272,252	333,929	197,372	203,211	148,212	106,824	96,636
Balsam fir	100,000	125,212	93,752	84,261	83,375	74,580	108,702	69,956	53,339	[3]	[3]	[3]
Walnut	90,000	25,573	40,565	43,083	38,293	36,449	46,108	43,681	41,490	48,174	31,455	38,681
Lodgepole pine	26,486	18,374	20,106	22,039	33,014	26,634	23,733	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Sycamore	25,000	22,773	30,804	49,468	42,836	45,063	56,511	43,332	46,044	[3]	18,002	29,715
All other kinds	47,893	55,624	85,366	82,145	69,548	68,428	62,151	47,873	27,734	164,845	496,461	[2] 514,721

[1] Computed total 1915 production by kinds of wood.
[2] Includes lumber cut in Alaska.
[3] Not separately reported.

The apparently large increase in the cut of tupelo, which includes black gum, during 1915 is believed to be due to the fact that in previous years many mills in the Atlantic and Central States reported their cut of black gum under red gum. The actual cut of tupelo in 1915 was undoubtedly less than in 1914. In Louisiana, where the mills distinguish between tupelo and red gum, the cut of tupelo was one-third less.

The rather consistent decline in the cut of hickory lumber, while pointing to the exhaustion of hickory stumpage in many sections, really indicates that hickory timber is more and more being cut, as recommended by the Forest Service, into more profitable dimension stock for handle and vehicle manufacturers. Dimension stock is not reported as lumber. The hickory lumber reported should, according to the best standard of utilization, be thick stock for the special industries demanding hickory.

The unusually big production of walnut lumber in 1915 was largely caused by orders for thick lumber to be manufactured into gunstocks for use in Europe.

In the portion of the bulletin which follows, the principal kinds of lumber are discussed separately. While the computed total cut of each wood is shown in the tables, only the actual production reported by the mills is given for each State, since it is felt that this indicates sufficiently a State's relative position as a producer of each wood.

The average values given in the tables following were compiled from reports made by about one-half of the 16,815 mills which reported their lumber cut. Values were reported, however, by a part of each class of mills in each State, and the weight of the production of each class was considered in the computations, so the results are very fair average values. Differences in State values are due only in part to distance from consuming markets and to supply and demand. Other factors are quality of timber, how well the lumber is manufactured, and the efficiency of sales organizations.

In the case of those kinds of wood comprising more than one species recognized by the lumber trade, the principal species cut in each State are noted in the tables. The standard name given for each species is that adopted by the Forest Service, and is in most cases the one now used by the lumber trade. The Latin scientific names of all species are given to facilitate reference, especially in the case of foreign readers.

YELLOW PINE.

Yellow pine lumber is produced chiefly in the Southern States. Three species—the longleaf, loblolly, and shortleaf—supply most of the stumpage, while minor yellow pines are cut to a limited extent. The lumber known commercially as North Carolina pine, and coming

from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, includes both loblolly and shortleaf pine. Slash pine is usually cut and sold along with longleaf pine. The several species, in order of importance, are:

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*): Also commonly called hard pine and Georgia pine and exported as pitch pine. Cut principally in the Gulf States.

Loblolly pine (*Pinus tæda*): "Loblolly" is not used generally by the trade, which calls this pine shortleaf, oldfield, rosemary, and Virginia pine. Cut mostly in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, and to a less extent in the other Gulf States and Georgia.

Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*): Cut mostly in Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and to a less extent in the other yellow-pine States.

Slash (or Cuban) pine (*Pinus caribæa*): Cut in Georgia and Gulf States east of Mississippi River.

Scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*): Also called Jersey pine. Middle Atlantic States.

Pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*): Middle Atlantic and Northern States.

Spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*): Gulf States.

Pond pine (*Pinus serotina*): South Atlantic States.

Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*): Florida and Alabama.

Table-mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*): Appalachian Mountains.

TABLE 5.—*Reported production of yellow pine lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 14,700,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		6,006	12,177,335	100.0	$12.41
Louisiana	Longleaf	205	2,881,615	23.7	12.35
Mississippi	do	512	1,657,887	13.6	12.30
Texas	Longleaf and loblolly	238	1,557,270	12.8	12.58
North Carolina	Loblolly and shortleaf	1,194	1,130,144	9.3	12.21
Arkansas	Shortleaf and loblolly	391	1,082,155	8.9	12.99
Alabama	Longleaf	618	1,023,306	8.4	12.13
Florida	do	185	830,815	6.8	12.29
South Carolina	Loblolly and shortleaf	380	592,184	4.9	12.56
Virginia	do	907	562,926	4.6	12.59
Georgia	Longleaf and loblolly	561	525,747	4.3	11.93
Oklahoma	Shortleaf	51	161,951	1.3	12.76
Missouri	do	84	50,421	.4	12.15
Tennessee	do	235	48,523	.4	11.78
Maryland	Loblolly and shortleaf	129	25,625	.2	13.19
Kentucky	Shortleaf	76	12,909	.1	13.47
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		240	33,857	.3	

DOUGLAS FIR.

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the Western States is available in larger stands than any other single species in the United

States, but the past and present total annual production of "yellow pine," including longleaf, shortleaf, loblolly, and several species of minor importance, far exceeds the yield of Douglas fir. The wood of Douglas fir is quite similar to that of longleaf pine in many of its properties and uses. It is sold under the name of Douglas fir, Oregon pine, red fir, yellow fir, Douglas spruce, Washington fir, Oregon fir, and locally in California as spruce.

TABLE 6.—*Reported production of Douglas fir lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 4,431,249 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	1,017	4,121,897	100.0	$10.59
Washington	317	2,754,179	66.8	10.56
Oregon	309	1,119,395	27.2	10.66
California	73	117,951	2.9	10.27
Idaho	152	76,283	1.8	10.05
Montana	55	41,464	1.0	12.15
All other States (see Summary, p. 38)	140	12,625	.3	.....

OAK.

The several commercial oaks furnish the largest quantity of any kind of hardwood lumber. The general lumber trade calls all oak lumber either white or red oak. These trade names are based on the appearance of the two general kinds of lumber cut from oak trees, white oak lumber being light in color and dense and red oak lumber being somewhat reddish and porous. Since these two kinds of lumber are supplied by distinct groups of botanical white and red oaks, the trade distinction is logical. The bulk of oak lumber is cut from less than a dozen species. The largest part of the oak lumber is furnished by white oak and red oak, chestnut oak and Texan red oak being of next importance. Following is a list of the principal commercial oaks, divided into two groups.

WHITE OAKS.

White oak (*Quercus alba*) is the white oak common throughout the eastern half of the United States.

Chestnut (or rock) oak (*Quercus prinus*) occurs in the Appalachian Mountain region.

Post oak (*Quercus stellata*) and bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) have about the same range as white oak, but are not so abundant.

Overcup oak (*Quercus lyrata*) and cow (or basket) oak (*Quercus michauxii*) are the most important of the southern white oaks.

RED OAKS.

Red oak (*Quercus borealis*) is the red oak common in the eastern half of the United States, except in the Gulf States.

Texan red oak (*Quercus texana*) furnishes the main supply of red oak lumber in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) occurs in many Eastern and Central States.

Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) is a northern and northeastern tree.

Yellow (or black) oak (*Quercus velutina*) is found in most States east of the Rocky Mountains.

Willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) is of commercial importance in the Southern States only.

TABLE 7.—*Reported production of oak lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 2,970,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		9,517	2,070,444	100.0	$18.73
West Virginia	White, red, chestnut	483	291,261	14.1	19.03
Arkansas	White, Texan	439	223,752	10.8	18.40
Kentucky	White, red	584	222,964	10.8	18.79
Tennessee	do	747	210,965	10.2	19.62
Virginia	White, red, chestnut	929	165,592	8.0	16.64
Ohio	do	593	128,562	6.2	21.46
Pennsylvania	do	835	125,581	6.1	19.73
North Carolina	do	709	97,014	4.7	16.42
Missouri	White, red, Texan	388	95,435	4.6	16.51
Mississippi	White, Texan	268	89,469	4.3	18.61
Indiana	White, red	417	80,289	3.9	22.58
Louisiana	White, Texan	88	74,304	3.6	18.48
Alabama	do	291	37,088	1.8	15.68
Texas	do	86	32,564	1.6	16.72
Maryland	White, red, chestnut	157	24,348	1.2	17.37
Illinois	White, red	128	22,660	1.1	19.15
New York	do	639	21,617	1.0	19.70
Georgia	White, Texan	223	20,467	1.0	16.06
Wisconsin	White, red	223	13,658	.6	21.96
New Jersey	do	142	13,155	.6	24.03
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		1,148	79,699	3.8	

WHITE PINE.

Under "white pine" is included the common white pine of the North and the western, or Idaho, white pine. There are also included Norway pine and jack pine, which are lumbered with white pine in the Lake States and eastward, and for which the mills can not readily give separate figures. The scientific names and commercial range of these species are as follows:

White pine (*Pinus strobus*) is the familiar white pine of the Lake States, the Northeast, and the Appalachian region.

Norway (or red) pine (*Pinus resinosa*) is lumbered in the Lake States and farther east. Botanically it is a yellow pine. The better grades are often sold with white pine, but the wood also has a market under its own name.

Jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) is a small tree of the Lake States, and is used to a limited extent.

Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), sometimes called silver pine, supplies the white-pine lumber cut in Idaho, Montana, Washington, and to a limited extent in Oregon.

TABLE 8.—*Reported production of white pine lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 2,700,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		3,349	2,291,480	100.0	$17.44
Minnesota	Eastern white, Norway	171	869,574	38.0	18.41
Idaho	Western white	37	301,600	13.2	17.34
Maine	Eastern white, Norway	478	270,581	11.8	17.10
Wisconsin	do	244	191,306	8.4	19.19
New Hampshire	do	284	189,645	8.3	16.59
Massachusetts	do	223	106,824	4.7	16.44
Washington	Western white	32	90,240	3.9	16.33
Michigan	Eastern white, Norway	181	64,267	2.8	19.84
New York	do	755	60,576	2.6	19.71
Pennsylvania	do	406	39,181	1.7	19.33
Montana	Western white	9	27,330	1.2	16.59
North Carolina	Eastern white	61	16,647	.7	17.48
Vermont	Eastern white, Norway	103	15,040	.6	17.45
West Virginia	Eastern white	72	13,859	.6	18.02
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		293	34,810	1.5	

HEMLOCK.

Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), the eastern hemlock, is lumbered in the Lake States, the Northeastern States, and the Appalachian region. Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is the main source of hemlock lumber in the Northwestern States, and its production is increasing. Although the mill value is lower, it is superior to the eastern hemlock, and is often sold with Douglas fir. The western mountain or black hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) and the Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) of the Appalachian region are only occasionally lumbered.

TABLE 9.—*Reported production of hemlock lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 2,275,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		3,739	2,026,460	100.0	$13.14
Wisconsin	Eastern	256	474,371	23.4	13.17
Michigan	do	251	372,512	18.4	13.34
Washington	Western	91	306,570	15.1	9.43
Pennsylvania	Eastern	494	259,914	12.8	15.41
West Virginia	do	134	160,923	7.9	14.73
New York	do	1,038	93,008	4.6	15.26
Maine	do	431	69,568	3.4	14.35
Oregon	Western	27	61,963	3.1	9.58
North Carolina	Eastern	80	46,546	2.3	12.62
New Hampshire	do	236	39,262	1.9	14.22
Vermont	do	281	29,589	1.5	14.87
Virginia	do	86	25,935	1.3	13.90
Tennessee	do	56	23,252	1.1	12.14
Massachusetts	do	125	21,671	1.1	15.28
Kentucky	do	63	18,041	.9	14.11
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		90	23,335	1.2	

SPRUCE.

Several spruces are cut for lumber, but red and Sitka spruce furnish the greater portion. Red spruce (*Picea rubra*) is the important species in the Northeast and Appalachian region, and Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) on the northern Pacific coast. In the Northeast black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and white spruce (*Picea canadensis*) are cut to a small extent, while white spruce furnishes the lumber cut in the Lake States. Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) is the source of spruce lumber in the Rocky Mountain region. The annual cut of spruce in the Northeast and Northwest is fairly uniform. However, in the Appalachian region, the West Virginia tracts are being cut out, and new tracts are being opened in North Carolina. The 1915 reported cut of spruce in West Virginia was less than one half as much as in 1912, while in North Carolina the mills reported cutting fifteen times as much as in 1912.

TABLE 10.—*Reported production of spruce lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 1,400,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		1,573	1,193,985	100.0	$16.58
Maine	Red	362	362,704	30.4	17.28
Washington	Sitka	49	196,203	16.4	14.08
New Hampshire	Red	138	112,904	9.5	17.67
West Virginia	do	25	91,780	7.7	17.97
North Carolina	do	8	83,601	7.0	17.66
Vermont	do	278	69,134	5.8	17.10
Oregon	Sitka	20	65,327	5.5	13.56
Minnesota	White	91	58,472	4.9	17.78
New York	Red	232	53,185	4.4	17.97
Massachusetts	do	41	34,389	2.9	17.85
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		329	66,286	5.5	

WESTERN YELLOW PINE.

Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is cut for lumber in every western State from South Dakota to the Pacific coast. Bull pine is a common woods name for the tree. The lumber is generally sold under the trade names of California white pine, New Mexico white pine, western soft pine, and western white pine. The better grades are soft and light, and compete with white pine.

TABLE 11.—*Reported production of western yellow pine lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 1,293,985 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	726	1,252,244	100.0	$14.32
California [1]	91	389,991	31.1	14.89
Idaho	119	201,858	16.1	12.37
Oregon	134	189,203	15.1	16.31
Washington	120	148,789	11.9	14.39
Montana	59	118,920	9.5	13.33
Arizona	14	75,843	6.1	13.21
New Mexico	43	61,466	4.9	13.78
Colorado	75	37,241	3.0	13.06
South Dakota	28	22,457	1.8	16.98
All other States (see Summary, p. 38)	43	6,476	.5	.....

[1] Includes 1 mill in Nevada.

CYPRESS.

Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is the commercial cypress. The principal stand of cypress is in Louisiana, and that State is the principal producer of cypress lumber. Other southern States are next in importance, and some is cut in the Atlantic and Central States. New tracts of cypress have been opened in Florida during the past two years, and the reported lumber cut in that State was 60 per cent more in 1915 than in 1912.

TABLE 11.—*Reported production of western yellow pine lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 1,100,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	647	926,758	100.0	$19.85
Louisiana	91	560,751	60.5	20.55
Florida	34	161,123	17.4	20.99
Georgia	39	49,703	5.4	17.61
South Carolina	38	30,062	3.2	17.05
North Carolina	103	27,059	2.9	16.31
Arkansas	112	25,383	2.7	17.53
Missouri	41	23,986	2.6	14.95
Mississippi	70	23,656	2.6	17.65
All other States (see Summary, p. 38)	119	25,035	2.7	.....

MAPLE.

The lumber trade recognizes two kinds of maple—hard and soft. Hard-maple lumber comes from the sugar-maple tree and soft-maple lumber from the silver and red species. These three species have a botanical range covering the eastern half of the United States.

Sugar (or hard) maple (*Acer saccharum*) and silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) are lumbered principally in the Northern States. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) is most important as a timber tree in the Southern States. Both silver and red maple are commonly called soft maple.

Eastern species of minor importance are mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*) and striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*). Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

TABLE 13.—*Reported production of maple lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 900,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		4,294	771,223	100.0	$15.21
Michigan	Sugar	279	339,618	44.0	15.32
Wisconsin	do	263	122,016	15.8	14.72
West Virginia	do	213	76,934	10.0	14.97
Pennsylvania	do	537	52,316	6.8	15.53
New York	do	861	45,407	5.9	15.56
Ohio	do	407	32,255	4.2	15.97
Vermont	do	245	22,119	2.9	15.35
Indiana	do	290	15,662	2.0	15.69
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		1,199	64,896	8.4	

RED GUM.

Red (or sweet) gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) is a single species, and what is commercially known as "sap gum" is the sapwood of the red gum tree. It is of most importance commercially in the lower Mississippi Valley, but is also cut farther east and north.

TABLE 14.—*Reported production of red gum lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 655,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	1,700	478,099	100.0	$12.54
Arkansas	203	153,091	32.0	12.74
Mississippi	171	110,285	23.1	12.57
Louisiana	48	39,540	8.3	12.11
Missouri	75	28,345	5.9	12.78
Tennessee	190	24,729	5.2	12.89
South Carolina	38	21,821	4.5	11.69
Alabama	82	18,829	3.9	11.97
Texas	41	18,003	3.8	12.32
North Carolina	125	14,831	3.1	10.93
Virginia	139	13,255	2.8	11.66
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	588	35,370	7.4	

CHESTNUT.

Only one species of chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) is native in the United States. It is lumbered throughout most of its range in the Central and Eastern States. The chestnut-bark disease, or chestnut blight, which has killed much of the timber north of the Potomac River, is now invading the more valuable Appalachian forests. Blight-killed chestnut timber, utilized before it deteriorates on the stump, is suitable for all purposes for which chestnut is used.

TABLE 15.—*Reported production of chestnut lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 490,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	3,266	399,473	100.0	$16.17
West Virginia	334	117,989	29.5	15.93
Pennsylvania	691	54,388	13.6	16.42
North Carolina	175	40,876	10.2	15.58
Virginia	355	35,573	8.9	15.31
Tennessee	284	28,484	7.1	15.16
Connecticut	111	27,351	6.9	17.03
Kentucky	249	15,508	3.9	15.67
Massachusetts	134	15,138	3.8	16.32
Maryland	87	14,191	3.6	14.15
New York	435	13,425	3.4	18.89
New Jersey	127	13,301	3.3	19.91
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	284	23,249	5.8	.....

YELLOW POPLAR.

Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), a single species, is also known as whitewood, poplar, or tulip poplar. The best-known trade name is simply poplar. The Appalachian States constitute the principal producing region.

TABLE 16.—*Reported production of yellow-poplar lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 464,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	3,046	377,386	100.0	$22.45
West Virginia	295	100,863	26.7	24.90
Kentucky	364	49,154	13.0	23.24
Tennessee	415	46,129	12.2	22.82
Virginia	438	40,899	10.9	20.30
North Carolina	319	33,168	8.8	19.71
Ohio	244	29,175	7.7	27.76
Alabama	129	22,808	6.1	18.25
Georgia	93	20,343	5.4	19.36
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	749	34,847	9.2	.....

REDWOOD.

Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), which supplies most of the redwood lumber, occurs mostly in California and to a very small extent in southern Oregon. The bigtree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*), the largest tree species in the world, which is found only in California, also supplies a part.

The 1915 estimated total cut of 420,294,000 feet is based on 418,824,000 feet reported by 32 California mills. The average value was $13.54 per M feet f. o. b. mill.

CEDAR.

A number of species are grouped in this bulletin under the common name "cedar." In importance as lumber producers the several species rank as follows:

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*): The source of three-fourths of the shingles made in the United States; is also cut for lumber in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Port Orford cedar (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*): Cut mostly in Oregon; the principal cedar cut in that State. The 1915 reported cut of cedar in Oregon was 70 per cent more than in 1912.

Northern white cedar, or arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*): Cut in the Lake States and Northeastern States.

Incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*): Cut in California.

Southern white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*), often called juniper: Cut in the Atlantic Coast States.

Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana* and *J. barbadensis*): Cut mostly in Tennessee, Florida, and Alabama.

Yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*): Sometimes lumbered in Washington.

TABLE 17.—*Reported production of cedar lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 420,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		649	352,482	100.0	$16.10
Washington	Western red	102	201,561	57.2	15.40
Oregon	Port Orford	43	39,835	11.3	19.37
Idaho	Western red	22	29,654	8.4	9.44
Virginia	Southern white	20	21,994	6.2	22.53
Maine	Northern white	79	15,700	4.5	14.14
California	Incense	35	12,185	3.5	12.08
Michigan	Northern white	39	8,283	2.3	15.59
Wisconsin	do	47	6,679	1.9	14.66
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		253	16,591	4.7	

BIRCH.

Two species furnish the bulk of the birch lumber produced, but these are seldom separated in the trade. Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the principal source of lumber in New England, New York, and the Lake States, while sweet (or cherry) birch (*Betula lenta*) is the principal species cut in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In northern New England paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), often called canoe or white birch, is the principal source of material for spools, toothpicks, and novelties and some is cut into lumber.

River (or red) birch (*Betula nigra*) is poorer in color and figure than the other birches, but is sometimes cut for lumber in the Southern States. In the lumber trade "red birch" means lumber cut from the heartwood of yellow or sweet birch.

Western birch (*Betula occidentalis*) is sawed into lumber to a minor extent on the Pacific coast.

White (or gray) birch (*Betula populifolia*) is a small timber tree in New England used for minor purposes.

TABLE 18.—*Reported production of birch lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 415,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		2,197	355,328	100.0	$16.52
Wisconsin	Yellow	247	161,853	45.6	16.77
Michigan	do	178	56,869	16.0	17.11
Vermont	do	240	27,352	7.7	16.09
Maine	Yellow and paper	211	27,138	7.6	16.42
New York	Yellow	420	20,949	5.9	16.23
West Virginia	Sweet	111	17,715	5.0	16.51
New Hampshire	Yellow	115	13,629	3.8	15.94
Pennsylvania	Sweet	276	11,771	3.3	15.73
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		399	18,052	5.1	

LARCH.

The term "larch" is here used to cover two closely related and similar species, tamarack (*Larix laricina*), cut in the Northern States from Minnesota to Maine, and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), cut in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Although sold for less at the mill, the lumber of the latter is more valuable than tamarack, because the tree is much larger and the wood has more strength and figure and better finishing properties.

TABLE 19.—*Reported production of larch lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 375,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b mill.
United States		571	348,428	100.0	$10.78
Montana	Western larch	39	115,001	33.0	10.79
Idaho	do	49	111,345	32.0	8.89
Minnesota	Tamarack	118	37,898	10.9	13.90
Wisconsin	do	151	24,231	6.9	13.83
Michigan	do	123	22,368	6.4	14.53
Washington	Western larch	46	21,477	6.2	8.78
Oregon	do	11	15,506	4.4	8.98
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		34	602	.2	

BEECH.

There is but one kind of beech native to the United States (*Fagus ferruginea*). Beech lumber is cut in nearly all the hardwood States, but Michigan, New York, and the Ohio Valley States are the most important.

TABLE 20.—*Reported production of beech lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 360,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	3,329	303,835	100.0	$14.01
Michigan	205	65,998	21.7	14.35
Pennsylvania	376	43,168	14.2	13.95
West Virginia	213	38,952	12.8	13.43
New York	650	32,689	10.8	14.31
Ohio	442	31,923	10.5	14.66
Indiana	338	31,316	10.3	15.41
Kentucky	274	20,578	6.8	12.28
Vermont	172	9,162	3.0	13.75
Tennessee	159	6,556	2.2	11.84
New Hampshire	72	6,016	2.0	13.86
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	420	17,477	5.7	

BASSWOOD.

Three botanical species of basswood are cut for lumber, but no distinction is made on the market. Common basswood (or linn) (*Tilia americana*) is cut mostly in the Lake States, common basswood and white basswood (*Tilia hetrophylla*) in the Appalachian Mountains, while downy basswood (*Tilia pubescens*) is a scarce tree in the Southern States.

TABLE 21.—*Reported production of basswood lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 260,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	2,889	207,607	100.0	$18.89
Wisconsin	286	73,929	35.6	18.94
Michigan	213	28,718	13.8	19.57
West Virginia	191	26,956	13.0	19.13
New York	848	18,114	8.7	19.50
Pennsylvania	220	8,075	3.9	17.30
Ohio	191	7,914	3.8	19.39
Vermont	177	6,200	3.0	17.71
North Carolina	56	6,129	3.0	18.24
Virginia	55	5,131	2.5	18.81
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	652	26,441	12.7	.....

ELM.

Elm lumber is sold as soft and rock elm, the soft elm lumber coming from the botanical species white and slippery. White (or American) elm (*Ulmus americana*) is found in all States east of the Rocky Mountains and furnishes the larger part of the soft elm lumber sold.

Slippery (or red) elm (*Ulmus pubescens*) covers the eastern half of the United States, and is next to white elm in importance.

Cork (or true rock) elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is found in the Northern States, and is cut mostly in the Lake States.

Wing elm (*Ulmus alata*) and cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) of the lower Mississippi Valley are sometimes cut for lumber.

TABLE 22.—*Reported production of elm lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 210,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	.....	2,730	177,748	100.0	$16.98
Wisconsin	White	264	42,534	23.9	17.50
Michigan	do	217	35,598	20.0	18.15
Arkansas	do	72	17,055	9.6	15.32
Indiana	do	293	15,129	8.5	18.03
Ohio	do	319	13,815	7.8	18.31
New York	do	570	9,435	5.3	18.16
Missouri	do	135	8,817	5.0	14.83
Tennessee	do	116	7,825	4.4	16.38
Louisiana	do	26	6,031	3.4	15.15
All other States (see Summary, p. 40.)	.....	718	21,509	12.1	.....

ASH.

Three kinds of ash are important sources of lumber. White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is cut mostly in the Central hardwood States

and the Northeast, and to some extent in the Lake States. A great deal of the ash lumber cut in the Lake States comes from the black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), while the same species is cut to considerable extent in the Northeast. Green ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) is the principal source of ash lumber in the Southern States. The lumber trade divides ash lumber into white ash and brown ash; white-ash lumber is cut from the white ash and green-ash tree, while brown-ash lumber comes from the black-ash tree. In the Pacific Coast States, Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregona*) is sometimes cut, while red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is used to a limited extent in the East.

TABLE 23.—*Reported production of ash lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 190,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		3,486	159,910	100.0	$22.15
Arkansas	Green	87	18,957	11.8	23.35
Tennessee	do	193	15,233	9.5	23.37
Louisiana	do	49	14,602	9.1	22.47
Wisconsin	White and black	213	13,733	8.6	19.96
Indiana	White	238	11,006	6.9	23.75
Ohio	do	273	8,616	5.4	24.59
Michigan	White and black	174	7,839	4.9	21.36
Mississippi	Green	79	7,381	4.6	22.51
New York	White and black	702	7,163	4.5	23.90
Kentucky	White	156	6,966	4.4	23.69
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		1,322	48,414	30.3	

COTTONWOOD.

Cottonwood lumber is cut from a number of related species.

Common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) furnishes the bulk of the lumber. It is found in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, but is lumbered principally in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) is cut with common cottonwood in the lower Mississippi Valley States.

Aspen (or popple) (*Populus tremuloides*), often called poplar, is cut mostly in the Lake States and the Northeast, but also occasionally in the Rocky Mountains and westward.

Large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), an eastern species, is not usually distinguished from the other.

Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*), commonly known as balm, is cut in the Lake States and eastward.

Black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) is lumbered on the Pacific coast. It is the largest of the cottonwoods.

TABLE 24.—*Reported production of cottonwood lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 180,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		1,037	138,282	100.0	$17.36
Mississippi	Common cottonwood	46	37,139	26.8	18.66
Arkansas	do	39	23,389	16.9	18.14
Louisiana	do	21	17,121	12.4	19.16
Minnesota	Aspen and balm	79	14,074	10.2	12.59
Tennessee	Common cottonwood	49	10,466	7.6	19.33
Michigan	Aspen and balm	51	8,188	5.9	15.44
Missouri	Common cottonwood	57	3,648	2.6	17.76
Iowa	do	59	2,855	2.1	19.32
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		636	21,402	15.5	

TUPELO.

The term "tupelo" is here used to cover two important and one minor species of the botanical genus Nyssa. Most of the tupelo lumber is cut in the Gulf States from cotton gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), commonly called tupelo. This tree furnishes the lumber sold under the trade name of "tupelo." Black gum (or pepperidge) (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is of next importance and is cut in the Atlantic and Central States; the lumber is sold both as tupelo and black gum. A little lumber is made from water gum (*Nyssa biflora*) in the Southern Atlantic States.

Under "Production by kinds of woods," on page 15, errors on the part of mills in reporting black gum under red gum in previous years are pointed out. The 1915 schedule sent to mills indicated that black gum should be reported under tupelo, and the result was a largely increased reported cut of this species in the Atlantic and Central States.

TABLE 25.—*Reported production of tupelo lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 170,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		636	153,001	100.0	$12.25
Louisiana	Cotton gum	45	62,402	40.8	12.79
North Carolina	Black gum	40	16,758	11.0	11.67
Virginia	do	39	15,832	10.3	11.49
Alabama	Cotton gum	30	14,546	9.5	11.23
South Carolina	Black gum	17	7,922	5.2	12.02
Mississippi	Cotton gum	40	7,844	5.1	12.80
Missouri	Black gum	34	5,822	3.8	10.97
Kentucky	do	74	5,198	3.4	12.50
All other States (see Summary, p. 40).		317	16,677	10.9	

WHITE FIR.

White fir is cut only in the West. White fir (*Abies concolor*), also called balsam fir, is the principal source of white fir lumber in all the Western States except Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. Other species, sold as white fir and therefore here included under that name, are grand fir (*Abies grandis*), silver fir (*Abies amabilis*) sometimes called amabilis fir, noble fir (*Abies nobilis*), red fir (*Abies magnifica*), and alpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*). The cut of white fir lumber in Idaho and Montana is increasing.

TABLE 26.—*Reported production of white fir lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 125,048 M feet b. m.]

State.	Principal species cut.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States		236	121,653	100.0	$10.94
California [1]	White fir; red fir	45	50,820	41.8	11.61
Idaho	Grand fir	57	42,906	35.3	10.80
Oregon	Noble fir	51	12,592	10.3	9.41
Washington	Silver fir	27	6,783	5.6	9.11
Montana	Grand fir	6	6,510	5.3	10.40
All other States (see Summary, p. 38).		50	2,042	1.7	

[1] Includes 2 mills in Nevada.

SUGAR PINE.

Sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) is the largest pine in the United States. The wood resembles white pine, and the uses of the two are similar. The estimated total cut of 117,701,000 feet is based on 114,494,000 feet reported by 42 mills in California and 615,000 feet reported by 2 mills in Oregon. The species grows in no other States. The average value for California was $17.41 and for Oregon $15.00.

BALSAM FIR.

One species furnishes all of the balsam fir lumber produced. This is the common balsam fir or balsam (*Abies balsamea*), which is lumbered in the Northeast and in the Lake States.

TABLE 27.—*Reported production of balsam fir lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 100,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	545	71,358	100.0	$13.79
Maine	235	37,279	52.2	14.08
Minnesota	76	14,159	19.9	12.65
Vermont	94	8,849	12.4	14.28
Michigan	39	4,491	6.3	13.99
New Hampshire	46	3,705	5.2	13.82
Wisconsin	39	2,446	3.4	13.61
All other States (see Summary, p. 38)	16	429	.6	

HICKORY.

Several species of hickory are cut for lumber in this country; the wood grows naturally nowhere else in the world. The species cut most are shagbark (*Carya ovata*), shellbark (*Carya laciniosa*), pignut (*Carya glabra*), bitternut (*Carya cordiformis*), and mockernut (*Carya alba*). The Lower Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys supply the bulk of the hickory lumber. Industries which use the largest quantities of hickory prefer it in the form of blanks, squares, or billets. It is usually more profitable to saw hickory into such dimension stock than into lumber. Since in each of the principal producing States all the commercial hickories are cut, no segregation by species can be indicated in the table.

TABLE 28.—*Reported production of hickory lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 100,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	2,526	86,015	100.0	$23.35
Arkansas	144	13,443	15.6	23.76
Tennessee	205	11,933	13.9	24.08
West Virginia	205	9,372	10.9	21.81
Kentucky	181	8,708	10.1	22.21
Indiana	274	7,150	8.3	26.29
Ohio	312	6,851	8.0	24.07
Missouri	120	5,236	6.1	27.03
Pennsylvania	264	4,453	5.2	20.04
Louisiana	15	3,770	4.4	24.35
Mississippi	51	3,220	3.7	23.10
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	755	11,879	13.8	.....

WALNUT.

Walnut lumber is cut from the common black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), which grows throughout the eastern half of the country, but is most available in the Central States. Values for walnut were higher in 1915 than for previous years, and the cut therefore greater. The demand for gunstock material accounts for this. In Illinois practically all of the walnut reported was cut by two or three mills which specialized on gunstocks, and so the average value for Illinois is higher than for other States, where the larger number of mills reporting included many cutting low grade lumber only.

TABLE 29.—*Reported production of walnut lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 90,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	1,293	65,144	100.0	$48.47
Missouri	86	17,954	27.6	48.78
Indiana	223	11,267	17.3	44.83
Tennessee	205	9,123	14.0	44.28
Illinois	33	7,077	10.9	62.59
Ohio	149	6,917	10.6	48.21
Iowa	45	4,439	6.8	45.76
Kentucky	149	4,007	6.1	45.36
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	403	4,360	6.7	.....

LODGEPOLE PINE.

Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is a small tree cut for common lumber in the northern Rocky Mountain States. It is also extensively utilized for hewn railroad ties.

TABLE 30—*Reported production of lodgepole pine lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 26,486 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	134	22,672	100.0	$13.57
Colorado	32	9,800	43.2	12.44
Wyoming	42	8,737	38.6	14.00
Montana	19	1,684	7.4	14.14
Utah	14	1,387	6.1	16.49
Idaho	26	1,054	4.7	15.78
Washington	1	10	(1)	10.00

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

SYCAMORE.

The common sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) furnishes the lumber of this name. The central Mississippi Valley States form the principal producing region.

TABLE 31—*Reported production of sycamore lumber, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 25,000 M feet b. m.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Per cent.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.
United States	876	19,729	100.0	$13.83
Arkansas	42	4,645	23.5	13.72
Indiana	199	3,309	16.8	14.36
Tennessee	80	2,739	13.9	12.66
Missouri	104	2,144	10.9	14.55
Kentucky	94	1,678	8.5	13.17
Ohio	105	1,522	7.7	15.53
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	252	3,692	18.7	.....

MINOR SPECIES.

Woods cut in too small quantities to be presented in separate tables are included under minor species. Some of the species are native and some foreign. The foreign woods are imported in log form and sawed at special mills located in the States designated in Table 32.

True mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni* and *S. macrophylla*) comes from tropical America. Other so-called mahoganies come from Africa, South America, India, and the Philippines.

Black willow (*Salix nigra*) is sawed into lumber in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is a scarce but valuable tree, and is cut in many Eastern States.

Buckeye (*Aesculus octandra*) is a tree cut for lumber and often known as yellow buckeye.

Cucumber (*Magnolia acuminata*) is cut in Ohio, North Carolina, New York, and intervening States. The lumber frequently goes to market as "poplar saps" or the sapwood of yellow poplar.

Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), also known in the South as evergreen magnolia, furnishes the magnolia lumber of commerce.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and sugarberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*) are both cut as hackberry lumber, mostly in the Southern States.

Black (or yellow) locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is usually made into insulator pins, tree nails, and hubs, but seldom into lumber. It is very durable, and some of the lumber reported may have been sawed posts. Honey locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) was probably the source of most of the locust lumber.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), although much less valuable than walnut, is occasionally cut in the Northern and Central States.

Pecan (*Carya pecan*) is a southern tree of the hickory family, more valuable for nuts than lumber, and with inferior wood.

Most of the eucalyptus lumber comes from blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), which is an Australian tree, successfully planted in California. Other species are growing in California and sometimes furnish sawlogs.

Box elder (*Acer negundo*) is a member of the maple family, but supplies inferior lumber.

Red alder (*Alnus rubra*) is one of the few Pacific coast hardwoods.

Spanish cedar (*Cedrela odorata*) is imported in large quantities to make cigar-box veneer, and is sometimes sawed into lumber.

Sassafras (*Sassafras variifolium*) is sometimes cut in hardwood operations.

Limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) is a scarce Rocky Mountain species, supplying inferior "white pine" lumber.

Hornbeam (or ironwood) (*Ostrya virginiana*) is cut in the North when a very tough wood is wanted.

Jenisero, prima vera, and white mahogany (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*) are different names for the same species, which grows in Mexico and Central America.

Holly (*Ilex opaca*) yields a white wood similar to maple.

Osage orange, or Bois d'Arc (*Maclura pomifera*), is usually cut into vehicle stock.

TABLE 32.—*Minor species, 1915.*

[Computed total production in United States, 47,893 M feet b. m.]

Kind of wood.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity reported, M feet b. m.	Average value per M feet f. o. b. mill.	States reporting.
Total	.....	37,825	.....	
Mahogany	5	14,036	$101.13	Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio.
Willow	21	8,355	10.99	Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana.
Cherry	436	6,992	23.69	West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Tennessee, Michigan, Vermont, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Arkansas, Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky.
Buckeye	41	3,930	15.01	North Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Iowa, New York.
Cucumber	24	945	22.06	West Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland.
Magnolia	9	731	16.49	Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas.
Hackberry	22	671	15.03	Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Indiana, Texas, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois.
Locust	46	618	15.15	Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, New York, Illinois, North Carolina, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Texas.
Butternut	64	499	19.65	West Virginia, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee.
Pecan	8	247	16.36	Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri.
Eucalyptus	1	200	.....	California.
Boxelder	3	134	20.98	North Carolina.
Alder	1	120	.....	Washington.
Spanish cedar	2	113	63.50	Kentucky, California.
Sassafras	9	62	.....	Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Ohio.
Limber pine	2	55	14.00	Colorado, Wyoming.
Persimmon	8	38	24.48	Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Missouri.
Silverbell	2	35	.....	North Carolina.
Hornbeam	7	29	24.70	New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York.
Jenisero	1	5	.....	California.
Holly	3	5	24.00	Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina.
Osage orange	1	5	.....	Oklahoma.

LATH.

Data on the production of lath were secured for 1915 and supply a gap existing in forest products statistics since 1912. The 1915 reported lath cut was 2,745,134,000, and it is estimated that the total cut was 3,250,000,000. Table 33 compares the 1915 and 1912 production of lath in the principal producing States. The number of active mills reporting each year, as well as the cut for each year, is given for the principal States. Lath are mostly manufactured by large sawmills. In both 1915 and 1912 reports were secured from prac-

tically all the large sawmills active, and the reported production of lath in the two years is therefore very close to the actual total. It follows then that, since the 1915 reported cut is greater than the 1912 reported cut and since only two-thirds as many mills reported in 1915 as in 1912, the production of lath increased from 1912 to 1915. This increase came in a poor lumber year; but the demand for lath has increased since 1912 largely because of stucco construction.

The reported total cut of lath for several years previous to 1912 was as follows: 1911, 2,971,110,000; 1910, 3,494,718,000; 1909, 3,703,195,000.

TABLE 33.—*Reported production of lath, 1915 and 1912.*

[Computed total 1915 cut, 3,250,000 thousand.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.		Quantity reported, thousands.	
	1915	1912	1915	1912
United States	1,689	2,586	2,745,134	2,719,163
Louisiana	66	65	418,554	330,474
Washington	71	69	389,995	336,538
Minnesota	54	74	230,686	269,095
Wisconsin	116	192	179,193	257,657
Maine	122	172	172,346	210,023
Michigan	74	135	124,543	173,415
Mississippi	29	22	123,011	81,315
Virginia	101	222	97,921	71,356
Arkansas	48	42	97,185	90,216
North Carolina	106	116	96,474	94,086
Oregon	28	32	95,801	131,734
Florida	23	26	89,860	51,078
Idaho	29	20	85,672	50,895
West Virginia	70	121	82,561	159,119
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	752	1,278	461,332	412,162

SHINGLES.

Shingle production statistics, formerly secured annually, were omitted for 1913 and 1914, but were secured for 1915. Table 34 compares the 1915 cut with that for 1912. Both the cut of shingles and the number of mills reporting are shown, and the principal shingle-producing States listed. While many more mills reported for 1912 than for 1915, it is thought that the 1915 figures reflect conditions pretty accurately. Especially is the figure for Washington, which supplies 75 per cent, very close to the actual total cut. The data for Washington were secured by the Portland (Oreg.) district office of products, which is in close touch with the Washington shingle mills. Many small shingle mills in the eastern half of the country were not reached. However, figures were secured from practically all of the larger mills, and so the statistics are presumably correct in indicating a big drop in shingle

production since 1912. As the table shows, the 1915 reported cut was 8,459,378,000, the estimated total 9,500,000,000, and the 1912 reported cut 12,037,685,000. The decrease is partly due to increased imports from British Columbia. The reported total figures for previous years are: 1911, 12,113,867,000; 1910, 12,976,362,000; 1909, 14,907,371,000.

TABLE 34.—*Reported production of shingles, 1915 and 1912.*

[Computed total 1915 cut, 9,500,000 thousand.]

State.	Number of active mills reporting.		Quantity reported, thousands.	
	1915	1912	1915	1912
United States	1,648	3,615	8,459,378	12,037,685
Washington	239	387	6,313,335	7,996,251
Louisiana	45	51	385,610	718,026
Oregon	48	66	336,652	271,205
Maine	187	277	268,004	393,772
Michigan	63	159	250,640	459,359
California	25	61	200,755	471,592
Wisconsin	77	159	122,882	267,945
Florida	31	76	116,054	309,081
North Carolina	125	303	74,773	196,943
Georgia	111	240	69,308	216,688
Alabama	82	78	67,629	126,205
Arkansas	31	184	20,501	114,458
All other States (see Summary, p. 40)	584	1,574	233,235	496,160

LUMBER VALUES.

Average or mill-run values, f. o. b. mill, have been compiled in connection with every lumber census since 1899 except for 1905, 1913, and 1914. The need of such data by the Government and the trade led to their collection for 1915.

Values for the principal woods in the most important States are given in preceding tables in this bulletin. Table 35 gives the average value of the same woods for all years for which such data are available. The prices for the years 1899 to 1910, inclusive, were compiled from replies made by the mills reporting production for those years; a great many mills are therefore represented. The values for 1911 were compiled from a former quarterly Forest Service publication, "Record of Wholesale Prices of Lumber," which was based on quarterly reports received from about 1,000 large mills throughout the United States and reports for the year from a special list of 5,000 mills. The 1912 values came entirely from the "Record of Wholesale Prices of Lumber." Since the larger mills ordinarily get better prices than the smaller establishments, the 1912 values in Table 35 are somewhat higher than the actual average values of lumber cut in that year. The 1915 values were compiled from replies received from about one-half of the mills reporting their

cut. These mills were well distributed as to size and regions, and the results are therefore very representative but not absolute.

Since the values given in the bulletin are averages for 12 months for mills located at different points in each State, they should not be understood to be wholesale quotations f. o. b. any point at any particular time.

TABLE 35.—*Average value of lumber per thousand feet, board measure, by kinds of wood, for specified years, 1899 to 1915.*

Kind of wood.	1915	1912 [1]	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1904	1899
All kinds	$14.04	$15.35	$15.05	$15.30	$15.38	$15.37	$16.56	$16.54	$12.76	$11.13
Softwoods:										
Yellow pine	12.41	14.36	13.87	13.29	12.69	12.66	14.02	15.02	9.96	8.46
Douglas fir	10.59	11.58	11.05	13.09	12.44	11.97	14.12	14.20	9.51	8.67
White pine	17.44	19.13	18.54	18.93	18.16	18.17	19.41	18.32	14.93	12.69
Hemlock	13.14	13.68	13.59	13.85	13.95	13.65	15.53	15.31	11.91	9 98
Spruce	16.58	17.02	16.14	16.62	16.91	16.25	17.26	17.33	14.03	11.27
Western yellow pine	14.32	13.62	13.88	14.26	15.39	15.03	15.67	14.01	11.30	9.70
Cypress	19.85	20.09	20.54	20.51	20.46	21.30	22.12	21.94	17.50	13.32
Redwood	13.54	14.13	13.99	15.52	14.80	15.66	17.70	16.64	12.83	10.12
Cedar	16.10	[2] 14.45	13.86	15.53	19.95	18.03	19.14	18.12	14.35	10.91
Larch (tamarack)	10.78	[3] 11.96	11.87	12.33	12.68	12.20	13.99	13.50	11.39	8.73
White fir	10.94	9.86	10.64	11.52	13.10	11.38	15.45	12.91	[4]	[4]
Sugar pine	17.40	[4]	17.52	18.68	18.14	17.78	19.84	16.11	[4]	12.30
Balsam fir	13.79	[4]	13.42	14.48	13.99	14.36	16.16	[4]	[4]	[4]
Lodgepole pine	13.57	[4]	12.41	14.88	16.25	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Hardwoods:										
Oak	18.73	19.63	19.14	18.76	20.50	21.23	21.23	21.76	17.51	13.78
Maple	15.21	15.56	15.49	16.16	15.77	16.30	16.84	15.53	14.94	11.83
Red gum	12.54	12.60	12.11	12.26	13.20	13.08	14.10	13.46	10.87	9.63
Chestnut	16.17	16.62	16.63	16.23	16.12	16.27	17.04	17.49	13.78	13.37
Yellow poplar	22.45	24.06	25.46	24.71	25.39	25.30	24.91	24.21	18.99	14.03
Birch	16.52	17.43	16.61	17.37	16.95	16.42	17.37	17.24	15.44	12.50
Beech	14.01	13.51	14.09	14.34	13.25	13.50	14.30	14.05	[4]	[4]
Basswood	18.89	19.26	19.20	20.94	19.50	20.50	20.03	18.66	16.86	12.84
Elm	16.98	16.87	17.13	18.67	17.52	18.40	18.45	18.08	14.45	11.47
Ash	22.15	20.27	21.21	22.47	24.44	25.51	25.01	24.35	18.77	15.84
Cottonwood	17.36	[5] 20.44	18.12	17.78	18.05	17.76	18.42	17.15	14.92	10.37
Tupelo	12.25	13.61	12.46	12.14	11.87	13.36	14.48	14.13	[4]	[4]
Hickory	23.35	23.29	22.47	26.55	30.80	29.66	29.50	30.42	23.94	18.78
Walnut	48.47	[4]	31.70	34.91	42.79	42.53	43.31	42.25	45.64	36.49
Sycamore	13.86	[4]	13.16	14.10	14.77	14.67	14.58	[4]	[4]	11.04

[1] 1912 values based on limited number of reports.
[2] Western red cedar only.
[3] Western larch only.
[4] Data not obtained.
[5] Southern cottonwood only.

DETAILED SUMMARY.

Table 36 summarizes the figures in preceding tables, and in addition shows the amounts of each kind of wood cut in each State. Softwoods and hardwoods are separated in order to show the production by States of the two general kinds of lumber.

TABLE 36.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50 M and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and lath and shingles, by States, 1915.*

State.	Number of active sawmills reporting.	Aggregate, M feet b. m.	Softwoods, in M feet b. m.														
			Total.	Yellow pine.	Douglas fir.	White pine.	Hemlock.	Western yellow pine.	Spruce.	Cypress.	Redwood.	Cedar.	Larch.	White fir.	Sugar pine.	Balsam fir.	Lodgepole pine.
United States	16,815	31,241,734	25,440,685	12,177,335	4,121,897	2,291,480	2,026,460	1,252,244	1,193,985	926,758	418,824	352,482	348,428	121,653	115,109	71,358	22,672
Alabama	659	1,128,381	1,027,523	1,023,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,803	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	14	75,915	75,913	.....	70	.....	.....	75,843	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	642	1,571,662	1,107,538	1,082,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California [1]	[1] 136	[1] 1,119,458	[1] 1,118,279	.....	117,951	.....	4,537	[2] 389,991	9,477	.....	418,824	12,185	.....	[1] 50,820	114,494	.....	.....
Colorado	132	69,852	69,719	.....	5,366	.....	.....	37,241	16,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	926	.....	.....	9,800
Connecticut	108	52,398	12,097	55	.....	8,817	3,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	37	14,402	8,705	8,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	193	1,004,170	992,110	830,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,123	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	579	636,547	580,134	525,747	.....	3,144	1,500	.....	.....	49,703	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	203	770,031	768,991	.....	76,283	301,600	1,345	201,858	2,946	.....	.....	29,654	111,345	42,906	.....	.....	1,054
Illinois	131	49,960	2,078	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	354	198,154	79	13	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	78	18,035	13	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	616	399,761	39,473	12,909	.....	5,896	18,041	.....	15	1,526	.....	1,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	302	3,669,641	3,442,366	2,881,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	607	805,981	756,098	200	.....	270,581	69,568	.....	362,704	.....	.....	15,700	66	.....	.....	37,279	.....
Maryland	200	90,297	37,404	25,625	.....	1,949	9,698	.....	.....	90	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	259	201,921	168,733	4,955	.....	106,824	21,671	.....	34,389	.....	.....	738	2	.....	.....	154	.....
Michigan	346	1,032,154	482,279	.....	.....	64,267	372,512	.....	10,358	.....	.....	8,283	22,368	.....	.....	4,491	.....
Minnesota	217	1,021,568	980,348	.....	.....	869,574	25	.....	58,472	.....	.....	220	37,898	.....	.....	14,159	.....
Mississippi	627	1,957,899	1,681,551	1,657,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,656	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	420	253,802	74,408	50,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,986	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	94	324,333	324,175	.....	41,464	27,330	.....	118,920	13,266	.....	.....	.....	115,001	6,510	.....	.....	1,684
New Hampshire	319	388,995	345,819	115	.....	189,645	39,262	.....	112,904	.....	.....	104	84	.....	.....	3,705	.....
New Jersey	181	42,619	11,822	8,964	.....	87	132	.....	30	.....	.....	2,604	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	43	65,787	65,787	.....	3,767	.....	.....	61,466	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
New York	1,247	381,208	207,586	340	.....	60,576	93,008	.....	53,185	.....	.....	242	16	.....	.....	219	.....
North Carolina	1,348	1,537,134	1,309,502	1,130,144	.....	16,647	46,546	.....	83,601	27,059	.....	5,505	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	720	281,630	2,863	.....	.....	449	2,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	105	173,374	161,951	161,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	363	1,505,633	1,505,058	.....	1,119,395	622	61,963	189,203	65,327	.....	.....	39,835	15,506	12,592	615	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,032	622,897	307,388	6,416	.....	39,181	259,914	.....	1,757	.....	.....	6	64	.....	.....	50	.....
Rhode Island	12	10,504	3,994	.....	.....	3,584	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	389	673,270	623,603	592,184	.....	451	100	.....	.....	30,062	.....	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	30	22,562	22,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	808	477,975	87,005	48,523	.....	3,855	23,252	.....	335	7,220	.....	3,495	325	.....	.....	.....	.....

Texas	264	1,618,565	1,558,459	1,557,270						1,188		1				
Utah	73	10,892	10,820		1,325			4,100	3,282					726		1,387
Vermont	338	198,319	123,542			15,040	29,589		69,134			920	10		8,849	
Virginia	1,245	919,493	627,275	562,926		5,934	25,935		1,230	9,256		21,994				
Washington	389	3,726,343	3,725,812		2,754,179	90,240	306,570	148,789	196,203			201,561	21,477	6,783		10
West Virginia	510	967,304	270,645	4,003		13,859	160,923		91,780			75			5	
Wisconsin	383	1,135,740	704,116			191,306	474,371		5,083			6,679	24,231		2,446	
Wyoming	62	15,168	15,167		2,097			2,376	1,599					358		8,737

[1] Includes 2 mills in Nevada.

[2] Includes 1 mill in Nevada.

TABLE 36.—*Active sawmills (cutting 50 M and over) reporting, and reported production of each kind of lumber and lath and shingles, by States, 1915*—Continued.

State.	Hardwoods, in M feet b. m.																	Lath, thousands (1,689 mills reporting).	Shingles, thousands (1,648 mills reporting).
	Total.	Oak.	Maple.	Red gum.	Chestnut.	Yellow poplar.	Birch.	Beech.	Basswood.	Elm.	Ash.	Tupelo.	Cottonwood.	Hickory.	Walnut.	Sycamore.	Minor species.		
United States	5,801,049	2,070,444	771,223	478,099	399,473	377,386	355,328	303,835	207,607	177,748	159,910	153,001	138,282	86,015	65,144	19,729	37,825	2,745,134	8,459,378
Alabama	100,858	37,088	880	18,829	165	22,808	2	620	140	247	1,736	14,546	2,204	1,019	220	225	129	59,570	67,629
Arizona	2	2																23,293	200
Arkansas	464,124	223,752	4,144	153,091		396		65	36	17,055	18,957	3,595	23,389	13,443	511	4,645	1,045	97,185	20,501
California	1,179	802					120										257	38,284	200,755
Colorado	133												79				[1]54	8,003	61
Connecticut	40,301	9,686	369		27,351	465	567	335	111	69	441	10	89	753	27	26	2	343	833
Delaware	5,697	4,264	338	400	305	226	10	29			2	50		70	3			400	25
Florida	12,060	758		4,127		1,453	8				2,163	1,499	1,932	114		6		89,860	116,054
Georgia	56,413	20,467	236	5,927	4,743	20,343	61	152	115	271	2,605	589	211	411	133	149		34,969	69,308
Idaho	1,040												1,040					85,672	49,512
Illinois	47,882	22,660	1,917	3,099	3	545	125	775	51	2,780	2,520	4,088	733	929	7,077	559	21	384	
Indiana	198,075	80,289	15,662	8,106	508	5,812	328	31,316	4,122	15,129	11,006	1,148	869	7,150	11,267	3,309	2,054	391	270
Iowa	18,022	5,385	623				148		1,754	2,161	234		2,855	293	4,439	100	30		100
Kentucky	360,288	222,964	4,987	6,966	15,508	49,154	655	20,578	4,979	2,358	6,966	5,198	1,532	8,708	4,007	1,678	4,050	12,588	6,835
Louisiana	227,275	74,304	306	39,540		550		54	830	6,031	14,602	62,402	17,121	3,770		195	7,570	418,554	385,610
Maine	49,883	8,067	4,746				27,138	4,317	1,941	517	1,584		1,563	10				172,346	268,004
Maryland	52,893	24,348	4,813	1,703	14,191	2,301	1,150	1,284	1,236	38	225	565	169	503	89	271	7	12,877	430
Massachusetts	33,188	6,537	3,296		15,138	306	3,371	2,789	369	67	883	25	249	127	21		10	558	1,832
Michigan	549,875	6,384	339,618			208	56,869	65,998	28,718	35,598	7,839		8,188	259	43	104	49	124,543	250,640
Minnesota	41,220	8,974	891				6,289	30	4,939	3,754	2,264		11,074	4	1			230,686	8,041
Mississippi	276,348	89,469	1,265	110,285	2	6,173		455	150	4,857	7,381	7,844	37,139	3,220	15	333	7,760	123,011	11,950
Missouri	179,394	95,435	5,769	28,345		666	142	16	102	8,817	5,258	5,822	3,648	5,236	17,954	2,144	40	9,855	3,820
Montana	158												158					27,334	10,280
New Hampshire	43,176	8,881	8,122		4,233		13,629	6,016	726	54	1,090		363	22	10		30	24,663	5,936
New Jersey	30,797	13,155	488	875	13,301	683	100	260	25	244	318	154	26	1,117	27	22	2	9,482	17,269
New Mexico																		2,992	181
New York	173,622	21,617	45,407		13,425	86	20,949	32,689	18,114	9,435	7,163	11	1,109	1,110	20	87	2,397	15,111	5,247
North Carolina	227,632	97,014	5,469	14,831	40,876	33,168	2,322	1,637	6,129	314	3,423	16,758	989	1,760	249	245	2,448	96,474	74,773
Ohio	278,767	128,562	32,255	643	8,472	29,175	545	31,923	7,914	13,815	8,616	404	974	6,851	6,917	1,522	179	4,717	25
Oklahoma	11,423	7,818	36	835			1		100	434	879		598	233	187	237	65	11,176	890
Oregon	575	50	120								100		235					95,801	336,652
Pennsylvania	315,509	125,581	52,316	648	54,388	5,732	11,771	43,168	8,075	1,155	5,625	481	213	4,453	504	95	1,304	70,877	8,064
Rhode Island	6,510	1,553	245		4,553	15	50	25			49		5	15					400

South Carolina	49,667	7,253	937	21,821	.....	9,230	.....	75	.....	234	1,775	7,922	101	102	10	203	4	13,350	11,854
South Dakota	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,292	436
Tennessee	390,970	210,965	7,498	24,729	28,484	46,129	1,168	6,556	4,668	7,825	15,233	1,149	10,466	11,933	9,123	2,739	2,305	24,510	7,912
Texas	60,106	32,564	1	18,003	.....	.....	45	.....	47	513	4,690	930	1,365	1,343	49	291	265	40,698	22,245
Utah	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	920
Vermont	74,777	3,285	22,119	.....	265	.....	27,352	9,162	6,200	1,003	3,188	.....	2,103	33	14	.....	53	6,290	6,388
Virginia	292,218	165,592	7,180	13,255	35,573	40,899	845	2,321	5,131	148	1,371	15,832	508	1,627	719	294	923	97,921	49,758
Washington	531	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	120	389,995	6,313,335
West Virginia	696,659	291,261	76,934	2,041	117,989	100,863	17,715	38,952	26,956	291	5,911	1,976	141	9,372	1,477	250	4,530	82,561	736
Wisconsin	431,624	13,658	122,016	.....	.....	.....	161,853	2,238	73,929	42,534	13,733	.....	1,486	25	31	.....	121	179,193	122,882
Wyoming	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1]1	581	785

[1] Limber pine.

APPENDIX.

THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN 1914.

Since no bulletin dealing with the 1914 lumber cut has been issued, a summary table similar to the preceding is included in this bulletin in order to make the detailed 1914 figures available to the public.

TABLE 37.—*Number of active sawmills (cutting 50 M and over) reporting and quantity of lumber reported by States and kinds of wood, 1914.*

State.	Number of active sawmills reporting.	Total cut, in M feet b. m.	Softwoods, in M feet b. m.														
			Total softwoods.	Yellow pine (12,054 mills).	Douglas fir (1,067 mills).	White pine (4,541 mills).	Hemlock (4,538 mills).	Western yellow pine (846 mills).	Spruce (2,165 mills).	Cypress (670 mills).	Redwood (55 mills).	Cedar (653 mills).	Larch (530 mills).	Sugar pine (54 mills).	Balsam fir (703 mills).	White fir (126 mills).	Lodgepole pine (104 mills).
United States	27,506	37,346,023	29,406,839	14,472,804	4,763,693	2,632,587	2,165,728	1,327,365	1,245,614	1,013,013	535,199	499,903	358,561	136,159	125,212	112,627	18,374
Alabama	1,327	1,494,732	1,345,188	1,337,710						5,604		1,874					
Arizona	13	78,667	78,667					78,667									
Arkansas	1,110	1,796,780	1,224,025	1,189,033						34,992							
California	175	1,303,183	1,299,725		142,910		5,153	409,953	10,857		535,199	17,872		132,368		45,413	
Colorado	145	102,117	101,984		7,951			65,117	21,302							423	7,191
Connecticut	198	81,883	15,425	522		10,604	4,264					35					
Delaware	74	25,517	19,189	19,174						10		5					
Florida	381	1,073,821	1,062,551	942,231						119,820		500					
Georgia	1,394	1,026,191	948,130	893,316		4,244	1,417			49,153							
Idaho	140	763,508	763,465		96,323	280,608	11,891	159,839	369			61,041	108,793			43,860	741
Illinois	210	66,227	3,889	307		250				3,332							
Indiana	650	298,571	212	68						142			2				
Iowa	30	11,443	20			20											
Kentucky	1,281	596,392	45,318	30,416		1,299	11,899		44	1,067		593					
Louisiana	428	3,956,434	3,643,066	2,970,855						672,211							
Maine	879	992,594	942,919	3,209		315,306	106,137		399,126			47,375	26		71,740		
Maryland	397	162,097	73,970	57,679		517	14,524			1,240		9					
Massachusetts	235	143,094	108,166	1,139		65,589	13,726		26,518			992			202		
Michigan	428	1,214,435	576,446			91,487	416,131		23,417			7,724	26,787		10,900		
Minnesota	286	1,312,230	1,258,634			1,108,021	300		68,325			459	53,131		28,398		
Mississippi	1,212	2,280,966	1,895,535	1,865,740						29,795							
Missouri	686	370,571	90,864	55,643						35,221							
Montana	124	317,842	317,750		51,061	17,537		134,568	7,666			1,005	101,771			465	3,677
New Hampshire	461	482,744	428,882	3,528		265,188	47,224		108,173			272	16		4,481		
New Jersey	138	48,748	23,601	13,140		26	280					10,155					

New Mexico	36	57,167	57,167		1,145			54,728	1,294								
New York	1,440	486,195	236,332			72,110	107,475		55,823			640	27		257		
North Carolina	2,824	2,227,854	1,865,854	1,715,158		23,885	40,030		64,828	16,940		4,983			30		
Ohio	787	286,063	2,499	1,825		140	534										
Oklahoma	228	200,594	161,020	161,020													
Oregon	408	1,817,875	1,809,336		1,435,073	796	45,192	210,438	63,488			23,706	11,763	3,791		15,072	17
Pennsylvania	1,755	864,710	344,026	15,564		71,215	256,130		1,114			2			1		
Rhode Island	28	15,902	6,358	2,150		4,020	65		120			3					
South Carolina	728	701,540	631,570	606,891		400	565			23,714							
South Dakota	32	18,744	18,744					18,744									
Tennessee	1,830	885,035	164,776	100,872		9,758	35,551		1,903	9,089		7,603					
Texas	365	1,554,005	1,511,700	1,500,577						2,112		11					
Utah	67	8,680	8,460		326			5,056	1,069							867	1,142
Vermont	462	249,608	150,572	70		15,435	42,119		84,870			834	58		7,186		
Virginia	2,159	1,488,070	1,027,166	961,521		12,714	31,226		336	8,570		12,805					
Washington	512	3,946,189	3,944,373		3,027,994	26,958	207,459	175,426	189,277			294,284	19,502			3,473	
West Virginia	913	1,118,480	308,171	14,446		10,991	175,952		106,782								
Wisconsin	467	1,391,001	864,360			223,433	590,484		6,692			5,049	36,685		2,017		
Wyoming	56	11,852	11,852		910	36		2,743	2,227							330	5,606
All other States[1]	7	15,672	14,882					12,086				72				2,724	

[1] Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

TABLE 37.—*Number of active sawmills (cutting 50 M and over) reporting and quantity of lumber reported by States and kinds of wood, 1914.*—Contd.

State.	Hardwoods, in M feet, b. m.																
	Total.	Oak (15,352 mills).	Maple (5,006 mills).	Red gum (2,229 mills).	Chestnut, (4,387 mills).	Yellow poplar (4,859 mills).	Birch (2,593 mills).	Beech (3,923 mills).	Basswood (3,130 mills).	Elm (2,665 mills).	Cottonwood (1,019 mills).	Ash (3,649 mills).	Tupelo (231 mills).	Hickory (2,448 mills).	Walnut (749 mills).	Sycamore (603 mills).	Minor species, M feet b. m.
United States	7,939,184	3,278,908	909,743	675,380	540,591	519,221	430,667	376,464	264,656	214,294	195,198	189,499	124,480	116,113	25,573	22,773	55,624
Alabama	149,544	79,057	476	26,818	334	20,981	4	178	275	571	3,145	1,917	12,870	2,489	82	117	230
Arkansas	572,755	292,040	2,328	190,008	.....	160	2	.....	11	16,141	27,571	18,172	1,871	20,217	140	3,404	690
California	3,458	2,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Colorado	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	66,458	13,466	678	.....	47,801	770	643	502	170	45	70	1,057	3	994	115	1	143
Delaware	6,328	5,060	252	540	112	101	8	1	.....	5	.....	5	2	210	7	25	.....
Florida	11,270	519	.....	2,141	.....	1,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,387	964	1,603	1,532	.....	.....	2,062
Georgia	78,061	35,779	216	13,070	3,631	19,878	10	162	60	422	115	2,437	1,300	506	.....	376	99
Idaho	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	62,338	33,711	2,802	4,321	7	1,325	1	841	19	5,375	2,724	6,017	46	1,875	1,497	1,674	103
Indiana	298,350	132,260	29,341	9,132	542	11,071	88	51,779	5,268	22,507	1,472	11,014	1,129	10,110	4,626	3,803	4,217
Iowa	11,423	2,316	509	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	574	646	1,948	100	.....	319	4,974	5	2
Kentucky	551,074	370,135	6,457	14,321	20,372	72,523	624	23,669	8,692	1,178	1,884	5,622	307	11,633	1,754	2,693	9,210
Louisiana	313,368	88,619	.....	54,176	.....	194	.....	12	30	3,752	36,003	19,515	95,283	6,426	12	281	9,065
Maine	49,675	10,647	7,076	.....	.....	.....	22,746	3,231	1,980	106	1,917	1,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	88,127	44,537	5,884	4,823	23,429	4,611	1,214	1,372	692	36	.....	178	62	640	45	391	213
Massachusetts	34,928	4,786	5,185	.....	13,140	.....	4,307	4,262	946	58	378	1,361	.....	60	50	.....	395
Michigan	637,989	9,707	370,271	.....	.....	44	84,342	70,337	43,568	41,790	8,364	8,893	.....	219	92	34	328
Minnesota	53,596	7,793	599	.....	.....	.....	6,854	.....	9,685	4,259	22,395	2,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mississippi	385,431	154,822	847	143,542	.....	15,939	.....	586	1	4,646	43,283	8,086	1,877	8,433	.....	129	3,240
Missouri	279,707	173,325	6,942	51,600	.....	267	303	102	171	16,736	11,915	6,204	1,873	3,158	4,561	2,229	321
Montana	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	53,862	16,644	8,613	.....	4,180	.....	16,713	5,438	702	34	382	1,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New Jersey	25,147	10,432	367	736	11,515	1,037	79	99	.....	45	.....	274	30	432	51	.....	70
New York	249,863	26,717	76,544	29	16,371	71	29,669	45,461	24,370	12,776	1,574	11,534	49	1,145	7	74	3,472
North Carolina	362,000	184,898	5,121	43,602	54,105	49,751	2,400	1,541	7,447	10	.....	6,401	431	2,414	151	324	3,404
Ohio	283,564	134,709	36,834	2,142	6,016	18,187	299	35,553	7,288	14,411	666	10,717	948	8,684	3,153	1,529	2,488
Oklahoma	39,574	29,221	75	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	681	4,360	2,008	.....	611	38	1,178	677
Oregon	8,539	6,201	1,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	809	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Pennsylvania	520,684	233,667	70,212	388	115,396	10,728	13,903	49,137	8,324	1,183	739	6,980	47	5,652	351	119	3,858
Rhode Island	9,544	2,034	228	.....	6,815	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
South Carolina	69,970	16,270	363	35,444	413	11,793	.....	10	.....	306	106	1,992	2,827	251	1	192	2
Tennessee	720,259	440,746	6,455	46,724	44,178	93,241	1,350	11,919	7,257	13,764	8,289	18,837	262	17,002	2,852	3,744	3,639
Texas	42,305	25,776	.....	6,724	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	450	4,892	3,845	50	113	.....	.....	452

Utah	220				65		33,872	15,797	5,273	68	200						20
Vermont	99,036	3,258	34,184								1,498	4,428			10		83
Virginia	460,904	292,546	5,701	17,637	60,374	65,777	968	2,766	7,779	75	1	2,681	1,019	1,355	263	299	1,663
Washington	1,816		330								1,085	75					326
West Virginia	810,309	378,745	67,376	6,742	111,795	119,710	19,270	47,424	31,992	43	4,887	6,520	591	9,601	702	152	4,779
Wisconsin	526,641	15,440	156,363				190,468	4,257	92,077	51,640	812	15,310		27	7		240
All other States [1]	790	235								35	515			5			

[1] Includes Kansas and Nebraska.

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